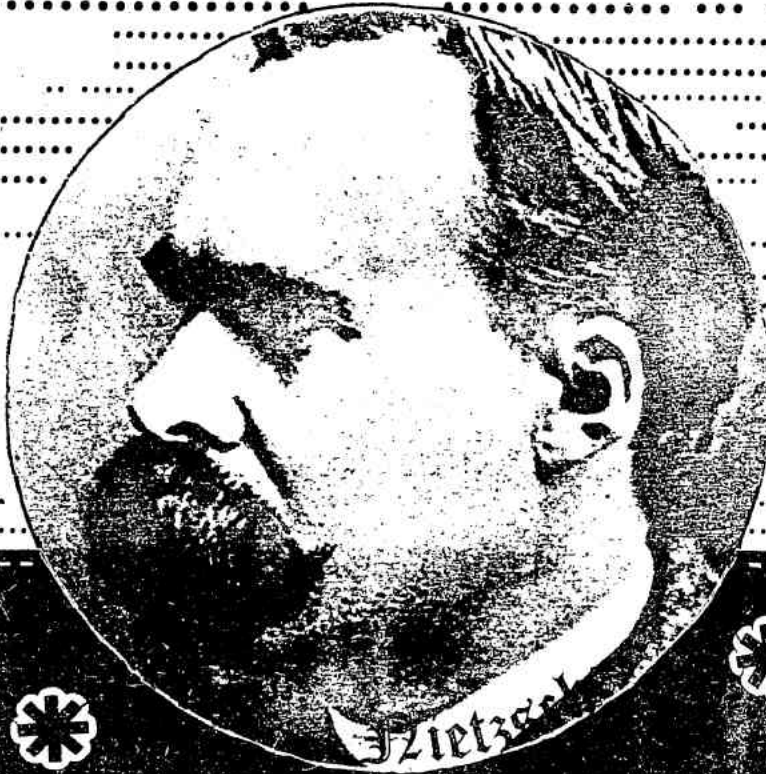


...WORONI... 3.

MONDAY MARCH 28.

Vol. 35. No. 3.



Nietzsche



Chuck.

Willy.

Di.

Isn't that a pretty flag? William.



Freud.



Beethoven.



Nelson.



Wordsworth.



Washington.



Kant



English Students' Action
El Salvador
New Serial

Registered by Australia Post
Publication No. NBF 3619

Editorial

vinegar hill

In Defence of Feminism

Much of the feedback on the first two issues of Woroni has concerned their feminist content. Most of the comments made to me have been positive, but there has also been some flack flying (see the Letters to the Eds).

"Too much feminism" is there too much? How much is too much? In Woroni No. 1 there were four pages about women in a total of 32. That is 1/8 of a newspaper devoted to 52% of the reading population. In Woroni 2 there were seven pages about women in a total of 28. That's 1/4, I could be misled into thinking this was an improvement: getting nearer to offering equal access and coverage to both genders. But apparently this is somehow worse.

Feminism is anything by or about women. Much of the material which has contributed to this supposed flood of feminism in Woroni is not in fact feminist. It is simply by or about women. Feminist writing is that which comes from a theoretical perspective that this world is controlled by men, for men, through the institutions of the patriarchy and that women, for women, should work to change this and improve their own status.

Articles in Woroni which are written from this perspective include the material

on "Sexual Harassment" in Woroni 2, and the introduction to Women on Campus in Woroni 1.

Writing which is by or about women need not come from this perspective. That is: just because it's about women doesn't make it feminist. A book review, an article on childcare, a report of a rally or of the cuts to Women's Studies are about women. Such articles are not addressed exclusively to women, nor do they in themselves, challenge the status quo. Reports of events organised by women for women challenge only the silence usually accorded women's activities in the mainstream media.

What about Men? Three pages of Woroni 2 were devoted to issues of men, feminism and sexism in our society. These articles were written by men, about men, for men, without consultation with women. These articles are not part of a feminist plot. If the issue of sexual politics bothers someone like C. Munn, perhaps he should ask himself why it is feminists whom he identifies as the people to blame.

The politics of sexuality is not neutral. A plea for consensus, 'niceness' and non-confrontation is, in effect, a demand for silence which can neither explain, nor change, the status quo. We are all identified as belonging to a certain gender.

The roles of male and female make demands on our behaviour and attitudes. In order to comprehend these demands and their effects on us, we cannot afford to be complacent. There is, however, nothing invalid about a response which disagrees with the views put in previous Woronis.

What are the silences in Woroni?

Perhaps one reason for the appearance of a concentration on 'feminism' in Woroni is the lack of material on other topics. The editors cannot, alone produce 20 pages per fortnight. Woroni relies on contributions. Many women have contributed material about women. Some men have been working on themes of men and feminism. This does not exclude other material. Where is it, then? Where are articles on education, sport, the arts, theatre, gig, restaurant reviews? Where are jokes, discussions of Charles and Di, a gardening column?

Where is? Come on readers, let's get some more diversity and variety! If you disagree with anything in this editorial, put that on paper too. Our policy is not only to concentrate on issues ignored by mainstream media (e.g. sexual politics) but also to foster debate. Challenge us about the content, as we challenge you about the silences.

Well what do you know Vogons have been vogoned. What a relief it's easy to see why the Libs say 4 or 6 but looking straight at it and we all know now we have to wait while Hawkeye (as some call him) moves centre and waits for the principal warts return with all the good news.

At the end of the vagon years a dashing Dunstanish name of another bird wins the inner poll and the trainee vagon slips to the members for a few badly needed drinks.

With all of it staying sane and the senators live with the leaders of the "keep the bastards honest" party the vogons must stay in their corners and only coming out for tea. One could then be able to relax and wait another three years.

Now that the leading vagon is selling bulls . . . (well . . . I mean he was selling that for years) he will get a taste of his economy for the first time, but if he pulls that shy tear grin he will easily get a real good price as I'd pay to see it again.

So now we have consumed many brown bottles of many different coloured labels and we sang songs around the streamer things and *Ding dong the Vagon's Gone* was very appropriate indeed.

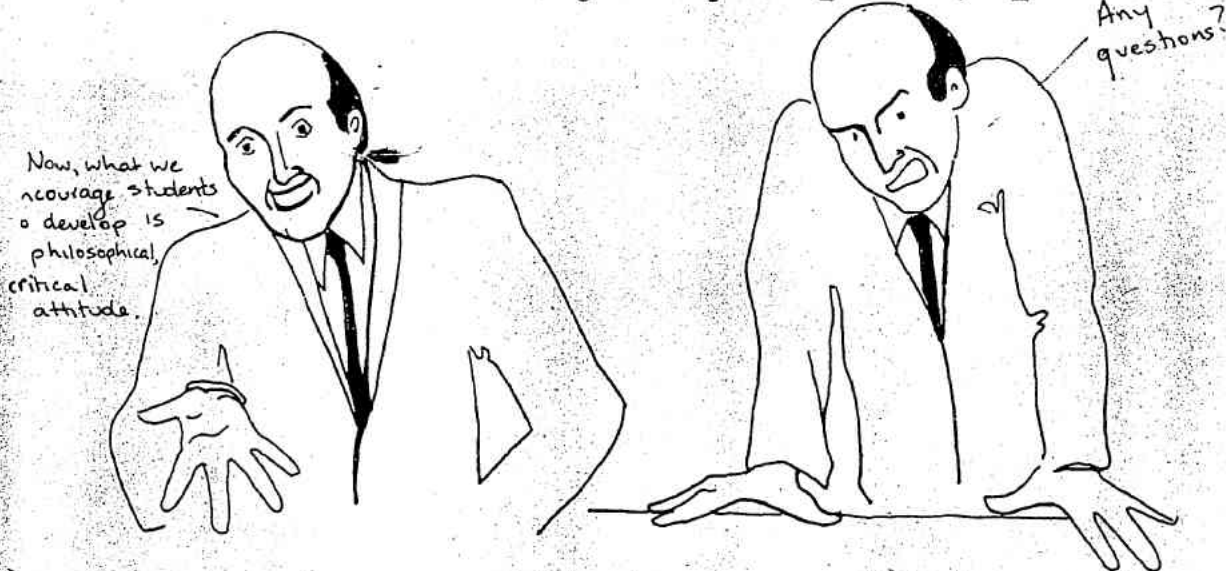
Some say "liberal's lie but Hawke's got eyes". So it's, I think dig in, handed and try not to do anything that will give those vagon lovers cause to assume they have the right to give 'humpty the constitution dumpty' a bit of a hard time again, he was in a pretty bad way, now at least, it's business as usual, and; not drinking flat out everyday, should help.

The only worth it joke goes to the Irish this week owing to it being St. Patrick's Day and follows thus:

Q: Did you hear about the Irish video?
A: It tapes the shows that you don't like and plays them while you're out!

OK, so enjoy ya tea breaks mates and see ya later.
Bruce

COPY DEADLINES: fridays april 1, april 15



AN ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SPRINKLER STRUGGLE

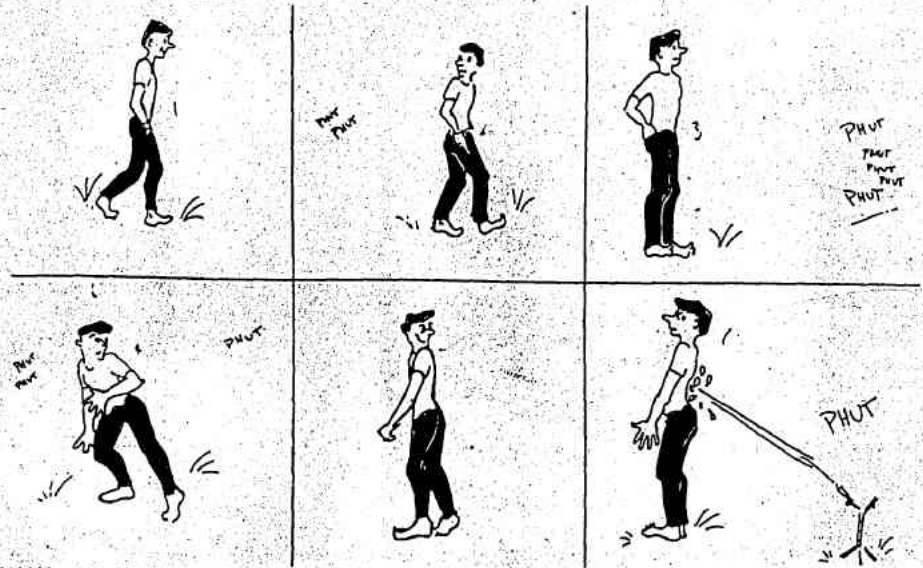
Must we accept the predominant approach to the sprinkler issue? Must we rest in consciousness-raising anecdotes of experience in sprinkler-dodging? This can lead only to the paralysis of generalization and feeble theorizing!

The movement begins without us. We need no longer scatter in fleeing from the liquid threat. Organize — they can't wet all of us at once!

But beware of political dispersal!

Sprinkler-resistance may yet be schismatized into the left-wing ('The Contextualization of Sprinklers: Intellectuals and Repressive Grass Apparatuses') the wishy-washy centrists (SOD: Sprinkling in only One Direction), the feminist perspective ('A Sexual/Textual Analysis of Ejaculatory Totems'), and the right-wing: (Guerilla Training in Water Warfare).

In this, we may yet merely reproduce the phenomena which we oppose — as scattered, surreptitious sprinkler resistance groups spit from unexpected spots, to wet the unwary.



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Will Firth.

THE CANBERRA & SOUTH-EAST REGION ENVIRONMENT CENTRE

located in Kingsley Street, opposite Toad Hall

So often people walk around the Environment Centre and look at the huge number of press clippings on any subject, even only loosely connected with the environment, at our extensive collection of environmental magazines, journals, books and papers on the library shelves, as well as at our bookshop with its large selection of posters, stickers, T-shirts and, of course, books, and say 'this is great, and I didn't even know you were here'.

It seems a shame that more people don't use our facilities. We have a small staff and some wonderful volunteers but there's always more to do than we can cope with and it seems that promoting ourselves is one of those things that needs more of our energy.

The Environment Centre, as with other environment centres in all our cities, works as an umbrella organization for numerous environmental groups. There are over 40 groups connected with the Canberra Environment Centre. We provide services for these groups such as a secretarial service, meeting space, a post office box, photocopying and gestetnering equipment and probably most important of all, a link, bringing together groups and individuals, ideas and common interests.

The Centre at times seems chaotic, boiling hot in summer, freezing in winter, but because of the feeling that is produced in a place when people with like minds and interests get together, we think it's a friendly place.

Perhaps you will come in sometime and see for yourself.

Marian McLeod

TWEEDLEDUM WINS GOVERNMENT HOORAH!

With the results of the 1983 Federal Election the elation of all ALP supporters has obviously been profound. After seven years of Fraserism we have finally been blessed with a Labor Administration. The long struggle to return to Government has finally been rewarded. After the disillusionment and anger of the dismissal of Whitlam and the demise of the only progressive Australian government in the last 30 years and the frustration of two subsequent election defeats (1977, and 1980), the taste of victory is very sweet indeed.

After the election and the 'it can't possibly be true' sensation have subsided, the real reality of the situation sinks in. The whole character of Australian politics has altered. Instead of having the comfortable situation of Fraserism where the enemy is clearly identified as the Government and the associated elite interests of capitalism which are seen to be served by such a government, we are now presented with a democratic socialist and/or social democratic (if there is a 'real' difference between the two and such a definition doesn't represent an exercise in political labelling and semantics, the ALP represents both) government who can be seen to be sympathetic to social and political inequities within our society. Certainly a real question arises for anyone to the left of the Democrats (taken to roughly represent the political centre) as to the extent of support and commitment which should be given to such a government.

The significance of an ALP government is certainly questionable given historical experience, however this should not cause disillusionment and despair. Reformism is not simply the dead horse which many radicals identify it as. George Morgan in his article in the first 'Woroni' (entitled cutely 'Vote for Tweedledum') gives what can only be seen as a very qualified support for the ALP.

He argues that -
'At best governments can merely introduce ameliorative measures'. However, this is to deny that ameliorative measures can have a significant long term effect on society. Of course an ALP government cannot transform an essentially capitalist society into a socialist utopia. However, the statement that 'social theorists (1)

have long since discarded the notion that governments in bourgeois democratic systems can have a significant bearing upon the direction of social change'; revolves around the question of what is seen as significant. Certainly my conception and many other supporters of the ALP's, conception of significant social change is very different from George Morgan's. A Federal ALP Government (even under that dreaded rightwinger Bob Hawke) has the potentiality (which is perfectly capable of becoming an actuality provided Hawke doesn't become trapped in images of government respectability a la Neville Wran) to institute some substantial and significant change in Australian society. This is substantially more than just the increase of TEAS and the improvement of social welfare provisions. Such policies as:

1. Medibank - a policy which has a better chance of survival second time round.
2. Substantial and uniform legal reform to overcome some of the worst anomalies of the Australian legal system.
3. The restructuring of the financing of Education and Educational institutions.
4. Increased Land Rights and assistance for Aborigines.
5. The conservation of the Franklin River
6. A drive against unemployment
7. The pursuit of a more independent foreign policy not tied to the narrow US conception of the International system.
8. A commitment to the improvement of the role and position women within society.
9. A fairer Arbitration and Wage Indexation Scheme.

10. A greater control over the spirally costs of professionals such as doctors and lawyers.

11. Greater Welfare and Legal Aid as well as greater community work.

Such a list is by no means exhaustive but does serve to indicate the extent to which an ALP government can have an effect. Certainly impediment exist for instance, the Constitution, the Conservative states (Queensland is a particular problem in regard to Land Rights and Aborigines and Tasmania in regard to

the dam), the conservative nature of the electorate, the resistance exercisable by powerful lobby groups and the probable antagonism of the press.

George Morgan sees such impediments in the form of the capitalist state as meaning that the effects of the ALP will only be important in the short term. I would suggest that it is the long term effect of a continuing Labor Government would be to alter the agenda of politics to stop the current perception of political questions in mostly economic terms to a situation where there is a greater emphasis on the social aspect of political decisions. The importance of making social responsibility an element of any political system cannot be underrated. George Morgan argues that student activism and the struggle to achieve socialism will inevitably lead to a more equitable and just society. I believe that a continuing ALP government will lead to a more equitable and just society than exists at present, certainly not a totally just and equitable society but definitely a society in which the inequities and injustices of the unemployed, the Aborigines, women, low-income families, students, pensioners, the disabled and others will be more satisfactorily addressed. This is not to deny that political has an important role in changing political consciousness and fostering a greater awareness of political and social inequities.

The point of this article is to suggest the possibilities which are presented by an ALP government and that it will be continually important to both support the ALP and analyse and criticise the direction of ALP policy. The ALP Students' Club is able to do both being a non-affiliated support group for the ALP. So get involved.

Pat Meaney

- (1) which particular social theorists are you referring to George, surely there is not unanimity within social theory over this particular point.



only won as a result of massive popular support. Governments in this system will only introduce ameliorative measures if we all share Pat Meaney's optimism and sit back and wait for the ALP to change society. This fatalistic approach will ensure that the status quo is not challenged. Significant social change can only be achieved by political action which ignores the boundaries set for us by bourgeois democracy.

When the results rolled in on the night of March 5th ALP supporters all over Australia were bouyant and much intoxicating fluid was consumed. The honeymoon must not however last for too long. We have a responsibility to ourselves and to humanity to fight for those causes which the ALP will ignore. While there is no doubt that the new government is an improvement on the old, the system remains the same.

- (1) See N. Poulantzas Fascism and Dictatorship, London 1977 and B. Hindess and P. Hirst, Pre Capitalist Modes of Production, London 1975 CN2.

N.B. In response to Pat's enquiry as to which social theorists have discarded the notion that bourgeois governments can have a significant bearing on the direction of change, I would cite people as diverse as Kark Marx, Hegel, Talcott Parsons and Louis Althusser. **GEORGE MORGAN**

Comment: The above is a particularly welcome contribution to this edition of Woroni. One thing which has been conspicuously lacking in this newspaper over the past two years is reasoned and on-going debate and we would hope to receive more critical contributions of this type during the course of the year.

There are however, a few aspects of Pat's article which I feel compelled to respond to. Firstly there is no question of the ALP being democratic socialist. The Party's platform as it stands has no commitment to socialism of any form. It is a reformist party working within a system structured so as to exclude the working class in whose interests socialism would operation.(1)

Secondly, Pat claims that a Labor Government can have "significant long term effects on society". This statement would seem to be questionable in the light of the dismantling of almost all the humanitarian measures introduced by the Whitlam government. While I would join with Pat in hoping for the survival of Medibank, second time around, I would point out that the failure of that scheme to be put into operation in the 1970s resulted from the recalcitrance of the medical profession. This should indicate that in spite of the best intentions in the world government policies are quite frequently thwarted by those with wealth and power. Governments do not operate in vacuums.

Furthermore I hope that a Labor government can act to decrease unemployment but in light of the outflow of capital just prior to the election and the recent admission by John Button that the government can do little to save the jobs of GMH workers who are threatened, it would seem unlikely that this can be achieved. This is further indication of the impotence of an ALP government in the face of the caprice of capitalists.

Pat envisages the pursuit of a more 'independent foreign policy' and a weakening of links with the USA. While, again, I share his hope I cannot share his optimism. Unless massive grass roots action is initiated there is for instance little hope of removing US bases from Australian soil. The resilience of the British Conservative government (and indeed the British Labour Party) to calls for disarmament reveals the tenacity with which Western democratic governments are clinging to military hardware. This can only be explained if we see such governments as falling deeper and deeper into the US sphere of influence. It is only through organization and action on a mass scale that nuclear madness can be stopped.

My intention in writing 'Vote for Tweedledum' was to point out the inadequacies of a system of government. In defence of that I would point out that the campaign to save the Franklin was

ECONOMICS SOCIETY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
2pm Friday 8th April
UNION BOARD ROOM

Agenda: Discuss aims of the Society
Plan activities for 1983
Elect a new executive
Discuss changes to Economics III
Discuss the introduction of new units

Wine, orange juice and cheese provided.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT



The last fortnight has been successful for the student cause. Some follow up work is needed on all fronts, but the signs are encouraging.

1. Women's Studies

At the Faculty of Arts meeting (10th March) a student motion and protest was organised to try to recover the second post in the Women's Studies program. The action was a continuation of the efforts at the end of 1982 and was an attempt to save the program from a 50 per cent cut.

To my great delight we won! Women's Studies will get an additional post in second semester and received an undertaking that it would receive two staff in 1984. The result was a credit to the student members of the Arts Faculty who had to argue the case (Emma Grahame and Kathleen Orr), the student protest and also to the Arts Faculty.

While this is a good start, pressure needs to be exerted to support the Dean of Arts (Dr Rawson) when she argues for two posts before the Resources Committee.

2. Economics Degrees

Paul Flanagan and I, with the assistance of the Economics Faculty, surveyed economics students to find out their preferences on the proposed changes to the degree. The changes would allow Accounting students to complete their professional requirements in three years instead of four by dropping the Economics III requirement.

The results were as follows:-

(a) Those who favoured the change - 107 (77%)
Those who did not - 32 (23%)

(b) The name of this proposal
Bachelor of Economics 71 (52.2%)
of these 34 were 1st year, 37
later year students
Bachelor of Commerce 65 (47.8%)
of these 26 were 1st year, 38
later year students

(c) Responses

Number of students = 139 (4 incomplete)
Number of 1st years = 60
Number of later years = 75.

It was an achievement to force the Faculty to seek student input. Unfortunately, the Economics Department (one of four departments in the faculty) but the department that generally dictates faculty policy) didn't like the input on the name of the proposal so they labelled it "insignificant".

Student representatives will fight for the degree changes and the majority opinion on the name. Remember, the Economics Department loves you.

3. Finance Committee

At the meeting of the University Council (the supreme decision-making body of ANU) on March 11th it was agreed that there should be a student on the Finance Committee.

As the name suggests, this Committee advises the university on budgets and other financial matters. It is an important committee so the decision was a welcome one.

4. Accommodation

The accommodation crisis is easing. If students still have problems please contact the Students' Association and Student Housing.

Despite the improvements, changes need to be made to ensure that the situation does not happen again.

5. Faculty of Arts Review

The Faculty of Arts is currently under review by an outside body of academics. The aim of the review is to examine the structure of the Faculty in order to rationalise existing courses and to plan future directions and organisation.

The Review has lacked student input. Most meetings have been held between November and March when few students have been on campus. Submissions made by me (following a Students' Association motion) to have a student on the Review Committee have been disregarded. Instead a panel of "representative" students were mysteriously chosen by the departments.

Despite the fact that the Students' Association Education Committee is preparing a submission for the Review, the lack of student input is alarming. The lack of such input certainly lessens the credibility of any decision the Review may make.

6. Students' Association

The Students' Association is run by general meetings open to all students. Members should turn up, since everyone has a vote, and participate in the policy formulation of their student organisations.

At the next meeting (30th March elections will be held for a variety of Students' Association positions. Put in nominations (see the notice in this Woroni) or simply come along and vote.

PAMS

The Part-time and Mature Students Association (PAMS) is without a shadow of a doubt the biggest Club at ANU, its membership is over 35% of the students on this campus. How did we accomplish this feat I hear you ask? What secret do we have that all the budding MP's in the Labor and Liberal clubs have been after for years? Simple, if you are a part-time or mature student then you ARE a PAMS member (whether you knew it existed or not). So now I've got rid of the budding MP's I'll tell the rest of you what PAMS is, what it does, and how you get involved.

PAMS is an affiliated Club with the ANU Students' Association. This means that we have the Students' Association to thank for all the money we get, for the resources and administrative support to run PAMS.

What PAMS does is to organize social events (i.e. wine and cheeses) where PAMS students can get together, meet one another, discuss problems that we all face and hopefully have a pleasant time. There are usually two events organized each time we have an occasion. One in the afternoon at around lunchtime, the other in the evening about 5.30. The reason for this (if you can't guess), is that PAMS students often have difficulty getting to university, and once here usually don't have much time to stay around. The reasons for this vary but on the whole there are two main reasons. Firstly many PAMS have jobs and only get study leave to come to lectures, they don't have time to get more involved in the university community. The second main reason is child-care responsibilities. Many PAMS students have children and can only afford and/or organize child care for short periods. To add to this problem most PAMS students have home/family responsibilities which further reduce their spare time.

These problems and others have two major aspects for PAMS; the first is not as many PAMS students come to our meetings (i.e. wine & cheeses) as we would like. The second is the restriction of access to education that the lack of study leave and childcare leads to means that PAMS will probably become involved in campaigns this year to redress the situation. Another major area of concern for PAMS this year is the cut in library hours (again!) this restriction means that many PAMS students cannot avail themselves of the library facilities that are so vital for effective studying. Given that PAMS students represent such a high

proportion of students generally, one would think that the University Administration would take a more sympathetic attitude towards the provision of facilities for PAMS students (such as adequate child-care facilities and library hours). As I see it the two main reasons why they don't are; government funding cuts in specific areas (i.e. childcare), and the fact that when Administration is forced to make cuts generally they are made in areas that most affect PAMS students because we haven't an effective voice on campus. Because PAMS students often don't have the time to get involved in things like the Students' Association, the S.A. often doesn't understand what PAMS students' problems are when they put their case to Administration. This year PAMS hopes to be a much more effective voice in decision-making both through the Students' Association and directly to the Administration.

If you are now thinking well that's all, well and good, but surely PAMS can't affect government funding decisions very much. You're right. Fortunately we have some help in this area. The Australian Union of Students has a section called PEMSO which stands for Part-time External & Mature-age Students Organisation. Through AUS and PEMSO students can have a say in what governments do. As there will be an ACT PEMSO co-ordinator this year PAMS is likely to have a bigger role in PEMSO as well, (refer to the last issue of Woroni for an article explaining PEMSO by its National Co-ordinator Greg Giles). PEMSO also aids in the running of campaigns such as Study Leave, Child Care etc.

Well so much for what PAMS does, (or at least hopes to do). How do you get involved? If you are a part-time student and/or a student who has worked for at least a year between leaving school and coming to University, then you're a member. If you are a member then you come along to the next PAMS meeting and see what happens from there. The next PAMS meeting is in fact at 5.15pm Friday 8th April in the Union Board Room. This meeting is actually the AGM at which the election of committee members (between 3 and 5), take place. There will also be a meeting on the same day and also in the Board Room at 12.30 for people who can't make the evening session. If you want to stand for the committee, or get involved, or raise some ideas for PAMS activities, try and come along to one of these meetings, (wine and cheese is provided at both).

M. Storey.

As Acting Returning Officer I open nominations for the following positions -

- 1 Returning officer for SA Elections
- 1 SA Rep on the Arts Faculty
- 1 SA Rep on the Economics Faculty
- 1 SA Rep on the Asian Studies Faculty
- 1 SA Rep on the Law Faculty
- 1 SA Rep on the Science Faculty
- 2 SA Reps on Buildings and Grounds Committee
- 1 SA Rep on Library Committee
- Chairperson Clubs and Societies Committee
- 2 Clubs and Societies Committee members
- 2 AUS Committee members
- 1 Finance Committee Member
- Chairperson Education Committee
- 5 Education Committee Members
- 1 SA Rep on the Computer User Committee
- Welfare Officer
- 2 SA Reps on the Housing Co-ordinator Committee
- 2 SA Reps on the Housing Management Committee
- 1 SA Rep on the Sports Union
- 6 Delegates to AUS Regional Conferences
- 1 SA Rep on the Canberra Program for Peace Committee
- 1 2XX SA Program Co-ordinator

Nominations for all of the above positions close at 12pm on Wednesday, 30th March, 1983. All nominations should be given to the Secretary of the Students' Association and elections will be held at the Students' Association meeting on Wednesday 30th March, 1983.

Bill Redpath

Page 4

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
GENERAL MEETING
will be held in the
UNION BISTRO on WEDNESDAY 30th MARCH
at 8pm
IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU ATTEND

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS

**all contributions
welcome:**

**PLEASE SEND: WORONI c/o
students association office union
building or/place in any**

**contribution
boxes in halls
/colleges
near you!**

**AUS fees:
the real story**

Dear Editors,

I was disturbed by the factual errors in the Liberal Students' analysis of the 1983 Annual Council of the Australian Union of Students. Particularly misleading and misinformed is Philip Walker's account, "ANU Students Saved \$25,000 by Liberals whilst Left raises fees by 25%". Since Philip was only at Council for two days it is necessary to state the truth of the matter.

During the relevant plenary on the first day of Council, I signalled the ANU's intention to move that our accumulated debt to AUS should be written off. The motion was postponed for re-drafting. I also discussed the matter with the AUS treasurer.

The question of the debt was due to come up again on the last day of Council. On that day, several Liberal students approached me about suspending standing orders to discuss the issue immediately. I warned that this may cause unnecessary suspicion, so that it would be better to simply wait until the time arose. I did state that if they insisted on their approach, I would support them.

Sure enough, when standing orders were suspended, there was a great deal of confusion. I spoke to the motion (as I had said I would) because I was in a better position to explain it and I commanded greater respect. Although there was some uncertainty about the motion, my support ensured its success. Obviously both Left and Right supported the motion.

After the motion was passed, I was called a "scab" by two left people. This was unfortunate and revealed a lack of knowledge of the legislation.

Finally, Left delegates did support a 25% increase in affiliation fees. For several years affiliation fees have remained constant while the costs have risen. The fee increase simply catches these costs. It will take effect in 1984 so that campuses can budget for the increase. The need for such an increase has become readily apparent on the AUS Executive where the work of AUS is hampered by limited money. The Liberal's proposed increase of 10-15% was simply not enough to cover increased printing, salary, transport and other costs.

The misinformation in Philip's story is regrettable. Far more regrettable is that ANU has been prevented from paying AUS (or even saving the money to pay AUS) by a capricious piece of legislation that in no way represents the wishes of ANU students. With a new government I hope the legislation will be changed.

**Bill Redpath
ANU Delegate to 1983
AUS Annual Council**

**labor
government**

Dear Editors,

At its 1982 National Conference the ALP decided that:

"a Labor Government will -

- 54a declare a moratorium on uranium mining and treatment in Australia;
- b repudiate any commitment of a non-Labor Government to the mining, processing or export of Australia's uranium; and
- c not permit the mining, processing or export of uranium pursuant to agreements entered into contrary to ALP policy".

In its implementation of this policy,

"a labor Government will -

- 64c consider applications for the export of uranium mined incidentally to the mining of other minerals on a case by case basis and on the criteria of whether in the opinion of a Labor government the mining of such minerals is in the national interest; and
- d allow no new uranium mine developments to commence or come on stream whilst the government of Australia".

While we note the ambivalence and ambiguity contained in the ALP policy on uranium mining, we want to know if the Labor Government is taking any action in regard to the Northern Territory Supreme Court decision to "uphold the right of the Northern Lands Council to resume negotiations on the proposed \$150m Koongarra uranium mine (in Kakadu National Park) despite opposition from a group of traditional owners". (The Canberra Times 15.3.83).

Earlier this year the Aboriginal Lands Commissioner, Mr Justice Kearney, determined that the Northern Lands Council could not resume negotiations in accordance with the Federal Land Rights Act. (The Canberra Times 4.1.83)

Is the Government going to allow the Northern Territory Supreme Court to ignore the Federal Land Rights Act in this case and in the future?

What IS the Government's policy on uranium mining?

**Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) D. Lucas
M. Black
H. Jeffcoat**

**for Feminist Anti Nuclear Group
PO Box 70
Lyneham ACT 2602.**

**feminist
content**

Dear Editors,

You will not laugh comrade!

Not much can stir someone like myself, who is in general quite adaptable and willing to listen and discuss different points of view, into writing an article for a student newspaper to criticise an article "Men and Feminism" in Woroni No. 2.

I would consider myself very similar in outlook to the average ANU student, i.e. ready to accept progressive ideas to obtain a fairer and more just world for all to live in. I believe in "hard work achieves results" and "less fortunate members should be helped by more fortunate members".

It hurts me to have to reply to the article in a way that will be perceived as negative to the cause. I believe that Alex Anderson sincerely believes in what he has written on the subject of sexism, and I commend him for his activism regarding something he obviously feels very deeply about, however his manner and the actions of various factions of the SA make me arch my back and want to retreat to a dark old conservative cave and weep for the short-sightedness of the so-called broadminded "Left Group".

Mr Anderson points out in his article and are well and truly reinforced in many subsequent pages of Woroni, mostly from the AUS Women's Department that historically rape has occurred and has caused much frustration and lasting sorrow to the victims of such animal-like behaviour. That is one irrefutable fact to be deduced from to emerge from the highly emotional material printed, spoken and acted out is that women have been and still are used as pornographic objects. Fine, but is that it? No.

The sources then go on with tirade upon tirade of, if not spurious conclusions then very humorous moralising. To most people not well in with AUS Women's Department writing style would probably imagine the statement "All men are implicated in the act of rape", would have arisen from a comedy script. I can't believe they seriously believe that and as Alex Anderson says that occasionally he feels guilty "when we wake up to what's been going on". I'd like to say to Mr Anderson and people under the delusion that they are implicated in the act of rape that unless they have actually raped a woman or know of people guilty of that crime they have nothing to be guilty about. Of course they have the right to feel angry that crimes like this and many others as serious are still prevalent in our society.

Surely people as deeply concerned with injustices like sexual discrimination in our society both against women and homosexuals would do better for the extremely just and righteous cause by working to unite the diverse groups in our society, not be preaching to the converted and alienating people who at best could be described as disinterested.

As people have said for centuries, the major cause of violence and war has been the separation of people into religious and political groups. Why then do we in the 20th century have to separate into sexual groups. Surely if this is done, as it is on campus at present, antagonistically the consequences could be dire for the future of the future societies.

It would be far better for the whole human race to accept each other as we are rather than trying some 'apartheid'-type of expulsion and exclusion of one half of society from the other half. Consensus and harmony do far more for cause than self-righteousness and uncalled for protest.

I don't expect anyone who reads this letter to be swayed one way or the other over the question of acceptability versus exclusion but it hopefully may become apparent that there are people who support the eventual result of a more liberal-minded society, but who feel irate about some of the crude and more ineffective methods being used.

C. Munn

feminism

Dear Editorpersons,

Oh thank you for opening my eyes to the atrocities being perpetrated on this campus against us women. After reading your last issue on sexual harassment and rape, I clutched the paper to my breast and cried 'at last, the truth!'. Only then were my eyes opened to the nefarious hordes of men, yuk, men lurking in every corner and behind every bush of the campus awaiting the moment to defile my pristine body, never again will I walk to the law school via Sullivans Creek, in fear of being attacked by rapist frog-persons lying in the murky waters. From now on I'll never walk to a lecture without my knuckleduster and mace. As for the Chifley Library, . . . forget it! The SA Office must be the only safe place left on the campus! I just thank my lucky stars that so far neither I nor my friends, nor anybody I know of or have heard of has been any of the thousands of women sexually molested at ANU every week. I ask you has Hector Kinlock ever been a woman?

Congratulations, editorpersons, and let's have many more editions choc-a-bloc full with information on these vitally interesting and emotionally inspiring subjects of such burning concern to all students. Why bother the student population with a light-hearted edition,

**Yours in Revolt,
Jacqueline Barker.**



LIGHT UP, IT'S



National Organisation for Reform of Marijuana Laws

WHAT IS MARIJUANA?

Marijuana is a plant (genus Cannabis) that has been used by people for religious, medicinal, industrial and recreational purposes since before recorded history. For recreational purposes alone cannabis has been used by over two million Australians who have been forced, by the existence of present laws, to commit a criminal offence in order to partake of an arguably superior and less damaging alternative to legally condoned drugs. Despite its illegality, marijuana use currently ranks as the fourth most popular recreational drug behind alcohol, caffeine and tobacco.

Marijuana and the effects of its usage has been studied by many major government and private inquiries during the past 100 years. Almost unanimously, these reports have recommended that personal use be no a criminal offence. The most recent reports indicate that marijuana is the least harmful of the socially used drugs and certainly less harmful than alcohol or tobacco (e.g. compared to alcohol, marijuana is some 2000 times less toxic).

Yet, in all states of Australia, people who use or possess cannabis may be subject to criminal conviction with penalties including heavy fines and even imprisonment. People growing marijuana, even for personal use, in some states face maximum penalties of up to 20 years imprisonment and/or \$200,000 fine. From these laws, one would assume that God created something feloniously wrong with nature.

"The regulation of the non-medical use of cannabis has been the subject of many official inquiries. These inquiries have reached strikingly uniform conclusions on the effects of cannabis use, both on the user and the community as a whole. The failure of legislators in Australia and other countries to accept these conclusions suggests that legislative responses are affected more by the perceived social status of users and the values and perhaps prejudices of powerful groups in the community than by a careful evaluation of the pharmacological, medical and sociological evidence."

—South Australian Royal Commission into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs (1979).

"The official records are noteworthy for the absence of complications of cannabis use, other than court proceedings."

South Australia Royal Commission into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs

If you should, by change become one of the 12,000 Australians facing criminal charges this year for breaches of present marijuana laws, remember your rights.

- ★ When you are being questioned by the police you are not required to say anything that might incriminate you.
- ★ You may refuse to say anything at all other than your full name, address and date of birth until you have received legal advice, though this may often be difficult.
- ★ Remember that you are innocent until found guilty in court. The responsibility is for the police to prove that you have committed an offence.

If you are arrested you have a right to:

- ★ Get a solicitor
- ★ Make no statement
- ★ Apply for bail

DO NOT

- ★ Resist a policeman
- ★ Be abusive or disorderly

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CURRENT LAWS

How did this situation come about? The simple answer is that these laws stem from the American Prohibition era of the 1920's, the American laws were racist in origin and were used to attack immigrant Mexican labourers in the South and Negroes in the North, whilst providing income for those put out of business by the end of alcohol prohibition.

These laws, which were later exported all over the world, falsely classified cannabis as a narcotic, and were promoted by a "fear campaign" supported by the (newly legal) alcohol lobby, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and sections of the press.

Marijuana use and cultivation has been illegal in most states of Australia since the 1930's, thereby enabling organised crime and a flourishing black market to exploit countless billions of dollars from cannabis users ever since.

WHAT ARE PRESENT LAWS DOING?

As a result of this political ignorance of the urgent need for Law Reforms and because of the lack of effectively demonstrated public support for revised cannabis policies, *this year alone:*

More than 12 thousand Australians will be convicted of more than 20,000 charges against cannabis offences.

Millions of dollars and thousands of hours of police time will be wasted in tracking down and punishing these cannabis offenders.

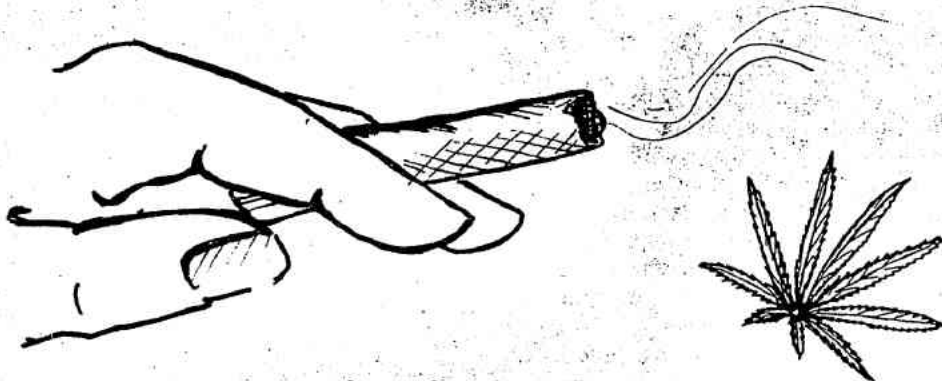
Up to one billion dollars will be spent on black market purchase of the plant that would be otherwise directed to legitimate consumer spending, and thus providing jobs for our unemployed.

Many hundreds of people will become ineligible for jobs and positions for which they have studied and trained because of a "criminal" conviction.

Thousands of young people will abuse more readily available and harmful drugs because of price and supply restriction on their relatively harmless preferred social intoxicant.

Hundreds of thousands of ordinary law abiding citizens will diminish their respect for law, government and authority, as they are forced to commit a criminal act in order to pursue an activity of personal and private concern. Thousands of acres of forest will be destroyed in the production of paper and paper products that could otherwise be produced from cannabis if it were cultivated for such a purpose. Sufferers from glaucoma, nausea resulting from cancer chemotherapy treatment and numerous other conditions will be denied access to the proven therapeutic uses of cannabis as medicine.

This is all dramatic evidence of the failure of the law to fulfil its role and points to the urgent need for revision.



SO WHAT'S NORML?

The National Organisation for Reform of Marijuana Laws NORML (Australia), is a voluntary collective of individuals, groups and organisations concerned with the injustice and hypocrisy of cannabis prohibition. An annual or life membership fee assists with costs of communication and co-ordination:

Membership also provides the advantages of:

- A Card entitled NORML benefits including discounts from regularly updated lists of supportive stores and services.
- Access to the best legal advice available should you be subject to harassment for marijuana usage.
- Membership certificate and sticker.
- Regular reports on NORML activities, progress and research developments.
- Extensive free information literature.
- Exclusive product offering . . . and much more.

Whether you are a person who has been forced to break the law in order to use cannabis, or have been subject to harassment by police, employers or family or have been ripped off by black market prices, or greedy, envious fellow users; whether you are a parent who is concerned by the law that seeks to classify your loved ones as criminals or an impartial observer concerned by the preventable social detriment resulting from prohibition, we're all NORML and should act as such.

Have you joined the growing ranks of NORML yet in the quest for equal and just social rights?

THE TIME HAS COME FOR REFORM

An estimated two million Australians, 43 million Americans and 300 million people throughout the world have chosen to use cannabis. The vast majority of these people see nothing wrong with their usage of this plant and *seriously resent the fact they are forced to break the law* in order to appreciate its effects.

Though almost everyone agrees that cannabis use is not as potentially dangerous as the abuse of alcohol and most other popular drug forms, and that thousands of individuals, government advisors and commissions of inquiry have recommended alternative government policies, politicians refuse to take heed.

HOW CAN REFORM BE BROUGHT ABOUT?

Despite the overwhelming weight of logic in favour of relevant law reforms, a concerted and professionally co-ordinated lobby of extensive community support is required to overcome the dogmas of political and community inertia. Sounds like a lot of work and it is. Your help is needed.

We each have an elected member of parliament supposedly responsive to the views of the electorate. It is vital that each of us approach our own members to encourage their action in changing a law that adversely affects us all.

In representing your views, remember there is no law against seeking to change an unjust law, only against breaking it

UNDERCURRENT

As a forerunner to this review I would like to say two things. Firstly, not all of what I've looked at was released this week. But I have considered the impact and importance of this work. Secondly, I'm indebted to Impact Records for their immense co-operation in allowing me to use their records and facilities. Thank you.

Marcus Kelson

Gardening by Moonlight, Strange Views, Imperial Recordings.

This is what I'd call gothic. G by M use whirling synthesizers, saxophones, and very eerie sounding singers, over an almost crazed tom-tom beat. It's both interesting and catchy (so is the B. side). To be heard not before the witching hour.

Soft Cell. Loving you hating me.

Again we have the impassioned Mark Almond giving insight into the confusion within relationships. "The Heart that falls apart". "The other side of love, the side you don't want to see". The ideas are OK, but the music is staid and predictable.

Blancmange. Waves. London.

The munge got away with it once, but only just. This is slow soporific garbage.

Madness All in the Mind. Stiff.

What a surprise! The nuttiness and tongue in cheek swagger have disappeared. In its place we find a very down beat and jazzy Madness. They're approaching a few more of those serious questions in a more serious way. I don't know if that's good or not but give it a look see.

Japan. All Tomorrow's Parties. Riansa.

I thought these guys had split up.

Kissing the Pink. The Last Film. Magnet.

Brilliant. There is a cat-a-tat-tat and a marching tune; Very good use of synths and guitars; poignant intelligent lyrics of decay and confusion. All neatly packaged and very accessible.

Spear of Destiny. Flying Scotsman. Burning Rome.

After the demise of Theatre of Hate, Brandon and Stammers stuck with it. The result is a moody and brooding piece I found quite unsettling. The B. side is better so snap it up.

The Go-Between. Cattle and Cane. Rough Trade.

This is a slightly sad, melancholic song. A boy wanders home from school, books in hand, through the fields of cane. It is a peculiar love song of wandering hearts and thoughts. The B side, Heaven Says, is about the damning nature of Australia's narrow minded cynical society. Put people down, blame it on the sun, go to the beach. "They're giving heaven away". Incredibly powerful stuff from what has to be the most under-rated group in the country.

Thomson Twins. Love on your side. Arista.

It's tight, catchy, and has a bit more depth than a lot of other similar music around at the moment. You even get a free single.

China Crisis. Christian. Virgin.

Christian is a bore. But Green Acre Bay on the flip side I found to be a sad and beautiful song, with drifting clarinet and acoustic guitar. The sort of song you'd want to hear while staring out the window on a rainy day.

E.P's and Albums 10 inch. Killing Joke. "HA" 10" EP.

What a disappointment. This was recorded live in Canada last year. The thing about Killing Joke is that they rely heavily on a good, tight mix. They've had that on their studio recordings and it's worked. But "HA" shows us what it is like to wander through a swamp with your boots full of mud. Psyche, Sun goes down, and the "Pandy's are coming" could easily be the same song. (I think these guys have just had it. Apart from the mix the songs are too slow and very repetitive.) Fortunately there is one saving grace - Unspeakable. With 'The thoughts turning backwards' and the bass in full flight we can see what Killing Joke should be like. But Take the take and Wardance (which are brilliant songs) again suffer from being too slow without deliberation or just plain ordinary. One out of six - I'll leave the decision in your hands.

The Special. A.K.A. War Crimes 10" Single. G

Gerry Dammers, the man behind the glasses has surprised us all again. Or has his stranglehold on the group given way to a very influential and powerful force in Rhoda Dakar. Who knows. But what we have here is a slow and disquieting piece of music describing not just the horror of war but also its unfortunate effects.

"I can still hear people crying, now who takes the blame? The numbers are different, the crime is still the same.

Dakar's vocal force (first evident on the incredible "Boiler") has a sad subtlety and bitterness which I think makes this song all the more powerful. The music is not SKA or Reggae or anything like it. The Special A.K.A. continue to go forward in leaps and bounds, discarding forms of music which people too easily attach to them. This record comes out on 7" as well, and is definitely worth the trouble.

12 inch Album

The Birthday Party. Junkyard. Missing Link.

The Boys Next Door used to be a good Australian New Wave Band (so called). Their music lay somewhere between David Bowie and early Roxy Music. The look, the pose, everything was there - a neat package. They changed.

The Birthday party burst onto Australia as if they'd come from another world. Their music - confronting, fast, anarchic, and chaotic, gave a lethargic people something very real to react to. The reaction, unfortunately, developed an unnecessary cult following. And in turn those people who aren't familiar with this form of expression may find it too esoteric. But wait.

Junkyard, on first hearing left me undecided - just another album. After several listenings though, what emerged was quite unique. Nick Cave uses the same lyrics as your everyday pop garbage, depicting women as objects and men as Men. Ironically, stumbling rhythms and screaming anguish turn these sentiments into a nightmare of suicidal proportions. 'Hamlet' and 'Several Sins' brought back into this music that same murky, horrifying undercurrent the Doors and Warsaw were famous for. 'Kiss me Black', 'Kewpie Doll', and 'Junkyard' spew alien thoughts of death, sex and trash. But I digress.

Junkyard is a powerful and emotive piece of music. The Birthday Party are one of the few groups still breaking new ground and discarded a lot of the bullshit surrounding the New Music. So, do yourselves a favour . . . or at least give it a try.

Concert

Club of Rome. Urban Chaos Stakeout Tavern. 17 March 1983.

Urban Chaos are a youthful, enthusiastic Punk band. They always play with vigour and conviction and did so on this night. Along with Chancers and Skin Disorder (two off the top of my head) we are seeing in Canberra the emergence of an underground music scene not evident since the Rock against Boredom days of '78. Club of Rome have to be possibly the best group this town has ever seen. Admittedly this is a tall order and it's difficult not to have expectations. Their music finds its roots in Killing Joke and Joy Division. But that's where comparison ends. Imaginative guitar and organ, power bass, crashing drums and nerve shattering vocals come together in a cohesive perceptive vision of humanity's darker elements. Perhaps not everybody's cup of tea. But if you want to see a band that is breaking new ground while still utilising previous musical forms, then Club of Rome have something very real to offer.

FEY

My trashy sonnets and my antique loops
Attack your attention till it droops
Beneath the burden of so fey a show -
And you tell me frankly that you wish I'd go

And torment someone else with my ancient dances,
And my modern curving iridescent trances,
And my evocations of Seurat and of Paul Verlaine,
And of Swinburne straining under the cane:

And, thus dismissed, I discover a new melancholy alone,
And outwardly twitch, and inwardly groan,
And make a toy of my own despair,
And curl up like a lion sulking in his lair.

- R.E. McArthur

READING GROUPS

Two reading groups are currently being run. The first is specifically for history students but may be of interest to others. It meets fortnightly and is initially considering E.H. Carr's classic critique of empiricism 'What is History'. Further details on the large noticeboard outside the S.A. Office where you can add your name to a list.

The second reading group is considering the philosophy of Louis Althusser and would be of interest to History, Sociology, Anthropology, English, etc. students.

The first text that we will consider is introductory - A Callinicos 'Althusser's Marxism'. Further details and a list is on the noticeboard outside the S.A. Office.

ATTENTION ALL BLOCKADERS:

Chris Arthur and others are compiling a book on the blockade - which is expected to be available in June this year. Any blockaders with photos, notes, impressions etc. please send to Chris.

Tasmanian Wilderness Society
PO box 845J
Melbourne 3001
Ph. (03) 602 4877

WOT'S ON IN THE UNION

WOT'S ON IN THE UNION

Tuesday 29th Bar Nite - with B-PARTS.
Members free! \$1 concessions.
\$2 others.

Wednesday 30th Wednesday Video Series -
Superman I

Thursday 31st Celebrate the Union's 10th
Birthday. Clowns, performers,
Bands, Prizes, Discounts, Cakes,
Poetry Competition, Raffles . . .
Come along for a Birthday Rage.

NOW WE ARE TEN!

- Thursday 31st March marks the 10th Birthday of the Union Building. March 31st 1973 saw Mr K.E. Beazley (the then Minister for Education) and hoards of others celebrate as the building was officially opened - trading operations commenced on April 9th 1973.

So ten years later the building still stands . . . has been improved, facilities upgraded etc.

Anyway come along and celebrate - trading areas will be offering discounts of approximately 10%. There will be heaps of entertainment - clowns performers, musicians, birthday cakes, prizes and raffles. A poetry competition will give everyone a chance to write about the Union - so look out for details. The entries box will be in the bar. Thursday 31st of March celebrate the last ten years and who knows what might happen in the next ten!

political economy society

The institution of a Political Economy Society at the ANU this year is the product of a number of interrelated phenomena. Firstly, the continuing appalling failure rate in Economics I — over 60% in 1981 and over 50% for at least the last four years. Secondly, the limited scope and coverage of the courses offered by the Economics department, and last, but by no means least, the renowned reputation of the ANU Economics Department as a die-hard bastion of the neo-conservative or 'new right' approach to the teaching and study of economics.

The P.E. society has as its constitutional 'raison d'être' the promotion of P.E. "... as an integral part of the Economics course at the ANU". With the forthcoming series of seminars and lectures by political economists as well as the introduction to P.E. 'reading group' being organized by the society, we hope to show not only other students, but staff as well, what the ANU is missing through not having a variety of analytic perspectives available for study of the classic economic questions.

Certainly, at the moment, with the economics department's almost exclusive concentration on the orthodoxy, neo-classical economics, it can hardly be argued that ANU economics students receive a well-rounded and balanced education in economics.

They may even receive their degree being totally unaware of approaches to the resolution of our economic problems which differ from the traditional irrelevant and unreal answers thrown up by neo-classical economics, to wit, wages pauses, cutbacks in government intervention, and general de-regulation of markets.

Of course, there are a number of other arguments that can be put forward in support of teaching political economy in standard undergraduate economics courses, besides the broad appeal to the ideal of a well-rounded and balanced education.

Principal amongst these other arguments is a political argument, based on a recognition of what J.K. Galbraith, Professor of Economics at Harvard University, has described as the 'instrumental' role in society played by economics departments teaching exclusively orthodox economics.

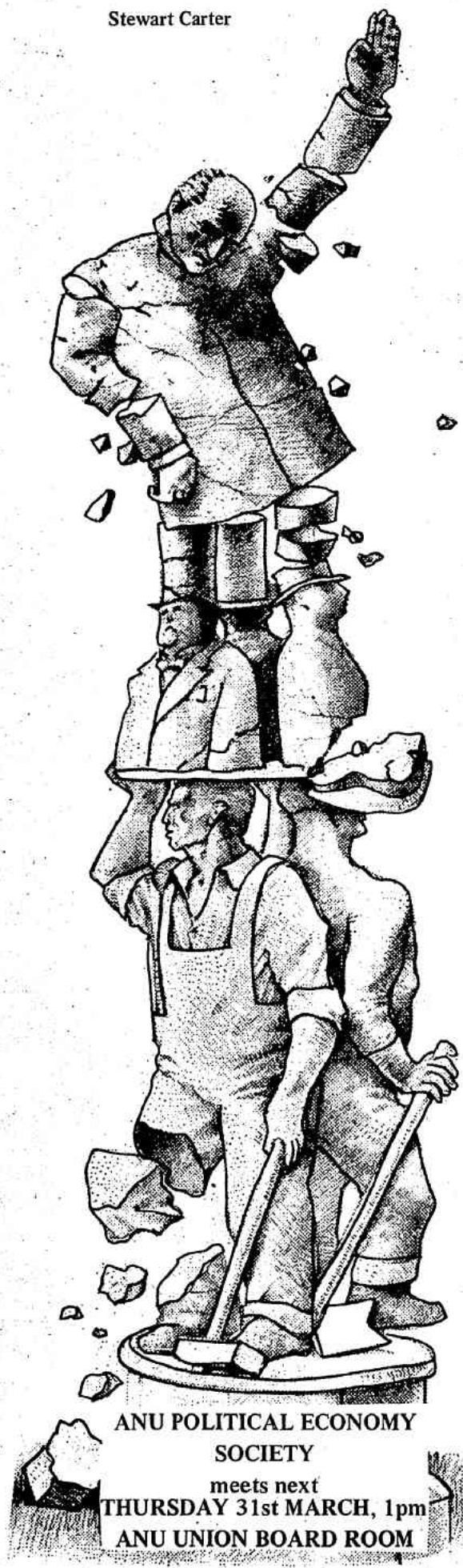
That is to say, insofar as orthodox economics courses invariably tend to inculcate a belief amongst students that they have learnt why capitalism and a market system of social relations, is the scientifically proven best system of ordering the economy of a society, then economics departments perform the 'political function of legitimizing and supporting the status quo. In this context, the meaning of Karl Marx's famous dictum that economists are "... the scientific representatives of the bourgeoisie", could not be clearer. Economics scientists are political conservatives.

Political economy, for the most part rejects the claim of neo-classical economics for 'scientific' status, and argues instead that the answers to economic questions are indissolubly bound up with political questions. Nevertheless, it should be made clear, that the rejection of neo-classical economics as a science, and acceptance of the principle that economics is necessarily politics as well, does not lead automatically to embracing Marxism. Whilst many contemporary political economists consider themselves Marxists, political economy as an academic discipline includes a number of other schools of thought — such as the institutionalists (like Galbraith), the neo-Ricardians, the post Keynesians and of course, individualist eccentrics (who are to be found in any discipline), and, it should be remembered, the study of economic questions has, excepting for the last 100 years, traditionally been called political economy.

The arguments for the teaching of political economy as an integral part of undergraduate economics courses, are many and largely unanswerable. In the brief space available here, mention should be made of just one more argument. That is, that most approaches to political economy do not, unlike neo-classical economics, insist that there are scientifically proven correct answers to economic questions, which must be learnt by rote and regurgitated as appropriate, on penalty of academic failure. The institution of P.E. at the ANU might thus be expected to reduce the failure rate that the economics department currently seems to insist upon, year in and year out, as an inhuman testament to the scientific 'rigour' of their orthodoxy.

There is a great deal more to be said, we are only at the beginning here at ANU. Those who are interested in finding out more, or getting involved in the Australian Political Economy Movement, are more than welcome to the ANU PE society meetings. Notices of meetings will be posted up and around the campus, in Woroni etc. Hope to see you.

Stewart Carter



Disher Cup

CLOSE FINISH PREDICTED FOR DISHER CUP

A close finish has been predicted for the annual five kilometre race between the first eights of the Australian National University and the Royal Military College Duntroon.

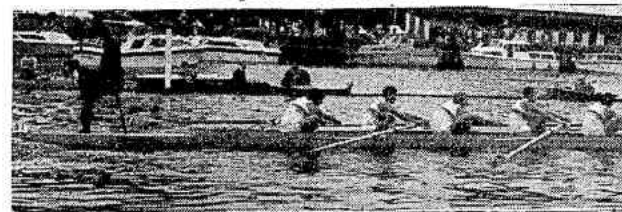
ANU have won the Disher Cup for the past eight years, last year by a record margin of forty seconds. This year ANU's string of victories could be terminated

ANU's main problem is a shortage of fit oarsmen, particularly bow-siders. Five first-class oarsmen are competing for the four stroke-side seats. These include 'Black pete' McCartney, former Swiss Olympian Roland Stutmann, Irishman Gerry Wilson and Merrick Howes who is currently seeking national selection.

The bow-side contenders, less numerous and less impressive, are struggling to turn beer guts back into brawn. ANU coach, Nick Hunter, said that there was some possibility that Australian junior representative James Galloway, now a first year student at ANU, will be loaned from the Shakespeare Rowing Academy for the occasion.

Meanwhile the Duntroon eight, traditionally plagued by lack of training, has been on the water for several months putting in good performances in NSW and ACT regattas. ANU hope to win the race by throwing together a mixed crew of rowing superstars topped up with 'passengers' of lesser ability. Duntroon believe their uniform fitness and ability will be sufficient to carry the race.

The Disher Cup was instituted in 1971 as a memorial to Dr Clive Disher who stroked the winning AIF crew at the Henley Peace Regatta in 1919. The race begins at 10am on Saturday 26th March near Spinnaker island. The course runs past Hospital Point, the National Library and the High Court, and finishes at the pavilion near the point at which the Molonglo River flows into Lake Burley Griffin. The presentation ceremonies will take place at 10.45am.



EATING OFF THE BACK OF A TRUCK

Maintaining an adequate supply of fresh fruit and vegetables is a constant problem for students in self-cook accommodation. Most students buy from Civic supermarkets while those on tighter budgets make the Sunday trip to the Belconnen markets.

But the arrival of Steve Wright's white Doge on campus last Tuesday could change all this.

Armed with a red megaphone, Steve and his mate, John, toured the university residences with his truck piled high with fruit and vegies. Initial response to the mobile green-grocer has been good. Steve is offering a wide range of fruit and vegetables at prices which are generally lower than prices at Canberra markets.

"We don't have the overheads to pay on a stall," Steve explained. Two kilograms of apples, off the back of the truck, will cost you \$2.20. "Steve's Fruit and Vegies" also sells a wide range of fruit juices and offers bags of mixed vegetables and assorted fruit.

Steve will be on campus on Tuesdays and Fridays from 3.30pm to 6.00pm (7pm on Fridays), and will call briefly at Toad before moving on to Garran Hall.

Steve spent six years in the public service before going into business on his own, three months ago. Self-employed, hard-working and friendly, he seems set to become a familiar figure on campus. "Just as long as the demand keeps up," he adds wryly.

Rohan Greenland

TEAS and the person on the street



And just why is it that you are standing in the street? Because you thought it was part of the new alfresco university? Or because you haven't been able to get TEAS, because they want money back or because they haven't given you as much as you thought? In short are you having TEAS hassles? For many autumns brings with it those horrible letters of rejection. Too many do not know what to do, efficiently and effectively, to ease their financial position.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

The ANU Legal Referral Service has, over the last few years, built up a bank of resources and experience in dealing with TEAS problems. For example, 1982 it was able to assist students in having decisions overturned collectively to the value of over \$50,000.

The reason for this success is not shaky accounting deals, not shady manipulation of rows of figures; nor is it rendezvous in dark alleyways with men in raincoats all called Khemlani.

Rather the Student Assistance Act, under which TEAS is given, is an incredibly tortuous piece of legislation, full of provisos, qualifications, amendments and different definitions. It is, therefore, not only an ideal playground for the



amateur lawyers of the Legal Referral Service, but, what it means for you is that when you get a letter of rejection it is only the Department's idea of what a few words mean; in a lot of cases, there is scope for argument and for a different interpretation to prevail. Not only that, the Act is also full of technicalities, which may permit a different escape-route to be found. Some categories are in the black and white zone, but essentially the Act as a whole merely generates argument, rather than settling it. Indeed,

even the High Court, when confronted with the Act, refused to say what the Act meant, and only what they thought it meant!!

THE TWILIGHT ZONE BECKONS

The majority of cases do fall into a twilight zone, where the Legal Referral Service can assist with the preparation of cases in the 2-stage appeal structure.

The first level is re-assessment. This is useful for clearing up factual errors and basic misapplications of the Act, but in challenging Departmental policy it is usually necessary to go to the TEAS Appeal Tribunal. This is a body independent in the sense that its members are from outside the Department and which, therefore, is merely seeking "The Truth", that is, the correct interpretation of the Act. It is sympathetic, informal and helpful to students in the conduct of their case. It is amenable to interpretations of the Act differing from those of the Department. In other words, it is worth appealing it, irrespective of the quality of your case (except in the most straightforward instances). Do not be intimidated by your two prior objections; in most cases this is normal, and what you are getting is the same rejection twice, rather than a true review of your case.

ENTER THE OUTSIDER

From all this you may have gathered that there is more to TEAS than meets the eye, and in which, therefore, there may be benefit to you in approaching the Legal Referral Service.

"Who is this masked man?" you may well ask. Well, the Legal Referral Service runs from a shopfront downstairs in the Union Building between 12-4 daily; it also has a telephone connection on (49) 4022. It also deals with more general legal enquiries, apart from TEAS. The service is free and voluntary being provided by ANU law students. As regards all aspects of TEAS enquiries, and not just eligibility, those members with the most experience are Leslie Power and Christian Mikula. If you have a TEAS problem, we look forward to hearing from you; so successful have we been that eight of our law lecturers are on TEAS (and the rest are on unemployment benefits!)

LIMITATIONS -

What the LRS is not equipped to do, however is to give assistance in filling out your initial TEAS application. This requires different skills and knowledge, and for this, the best person to consult is Di Riddell in the Students' Association Office (upstairs in the Union Building). It is only at the review stage that the legal-type skills we offer come into play - so see you then Christian Mikula

Don't be an April fool



Have your
TEAS form in by March 31st

PRODUCED BY A.U.S. (N.S.W. REGION)

EVALUATION OF THE TERTIARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE SCHEME

An evaluation of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme has suggested a range of options for its future operation.

The evaluation was commissioned by the Commonwealth Department of Education and conducted by Professor David Beswick, Director of the Centre for the Study of Higher Education at the University of Melbourne. He was assisted by Dr Hilary Schofield and Mr Martin Hayden.

The evaluation was designed to assess the impact of TEAS on access to tertiary education, on progress rates of tertiary students and on social mobility.

Professor Beswick's report, "Evaluation of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme: An investigation and review of policy on student financial assistance in Australia", is the fourth volume of the series "Studies in Tertiary Student Finances". Previous volumes were published in 1981.

The major options presented in the report are:

- that independent status under TEAS be available progressively according to age;
- that TEAS be available for the first four years only of a course and assistance in later years be provided by loans;
- that there be increased allowances for low income families and more gradual abatement of allowances;
- that part-time work for students be provided by universities and colleges, and that TEAS not limit part-time earnings but restrict the number of hours worked per week by students receiving allowances;
- that unemployment benefits rather than TEAS allowances be paid to students unable to obtain work during the long vacation;
- that merit scholarships, free of a means test; be available to the top one percent of students.

PROJECT THEATRE

CANBERRA

Project Theatre is proud to present *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead* by Tom Stoppard and directed by Ron Verburgt.

Stoppard's play is a well loved romp through the annals of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* from the perspective of Hamlet's two attendant lords and fellow students, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. In *Hamlet* they are completely out of their depths. They are the King's pawns which Hamlet has no trouble in seeing through. Needless to say, their role in *Hamlet* is a small one easily eclipsed by Hamlet's more astute friend, Horatio.

What we witness in *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead* is a reversal of this famous play. On the backdrop on the court at Elsinore is painted the lives and thoughts of our two unlikely heroes. The result is not in the least Shakesperian in tone. At the start, we are confronted by two gentlemen in transit at a place of no discernible identity. The similarities between this situation and Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* are too obvious to warrant much elaboration. Stoppard himself admits the debt he owes to Samule Beckett.

Thus the action in *Hamlet* accelerates, but not so for Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. They remain completely at a loss. They spend their time playing games to ward off the confusion and frustration for living for someone else's obscure pleasure. Even when they read the letter that will seal their own deaths they appear to resign themselves to their own fate.

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead was first performed in 1966 by the Oxford Theatre Group as part of the 'fringe' at the Edinburgh Festival. Stoppard had earlier written a one-act burlesque called *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern* but the style of the longer work proved to be much different.

After a career in journalism, Stoppard started playwriting in 1960. *A Walk on the Water* was produced on television in 1963 and subsequently on the stages of Hamburg and Vienna. Among his other works are radio plays and a novel called *Lord Malquist and Mr Moon*. A re-working of an earlier play lead to *Enter a Free Man* which was performed by the Canberra Repertory Society earlier this year.

Tom Stoppard was born in 1937, is married with a young family and lives in London.

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead will be Project Theatre's third production. The other two were a duo of locally written plays (December 1982) and a street theatre production (Feb-March 1983). Project Theatre was formed in early 1982 to cater for the needs of young people in Canberra who have an interest in theatre but no organised theatre group to cater for their needs. Most of its members have finished school within the last couple of years and have since diversified into all sorts of fields. There are students, working people and, surprisingly the jobless. The group is open to anyone who wants to join us so long as they have the initial spark of enthusiasm. We welcome and encourage any new members to become involved. Our biggest hurdle is, of course, money, but we have been lucky enough to have the support of the DCT for our last two productions which has helped cover costs.

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead will be our biggest undertaking so far and we hope to achieve a certain amount of recognition from it.

We are lucky enough to have a leading Canberra director, Ron Verburgt at the helm, and on the record of his previous successes which include *Treasure Island*, *The King and I*, *Godspell* and many others, we are confident that the show will be a great success.

I have also great confidence in the cast. Although it consists of young people they show considerable experience and talent with which Ron Verburgt seems to be achieving a great deal.

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead will be performed on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 14th, 15th and 16th of April at Dickson College at 8.15pm. It will cost \$6 for adults, \$4 for concessions and a special rate for student groups will be available. Tickets are available and bookings may be made on 47 9219 or 47 9315. Refreshments will be available at interval.

Be part of the Project - Project Theatre.

Jenny Weight
Production Manager Project Theatre Page 10

MASK AND THEATRE WORKSHOPS

Neutral Mask
March 27, 28, 29 & 30. 10am-5pm

The first mask.

The Neutral Mask is a tool for the actor, a mask with no fixed expression, no preconceptions. By neutralising the actor's expressive face, and expressive body can be found. Every gesture, every impulse is magnified, is significant. Under the mask the actor develops a heightened sense of space, of movement and rhythm, and a stronger dramatic presence. It provides a base for all theatre work.

The workshop will feature the leather masks of Sartori's Centre of Masks and Gestural Structures, Padua, Italy.

Fees: \$85 (\$65 concession).

Mask and Movement
April 1, 2, & 3. 10am-5pm

This workshop will be an introduction to the use of mask in theatre, through an exploration of different mask styles, including larval, grotesque and expressive masks. Our starting point will be the mask as sculpture-in-theatre, the mask as a link between Carnival and Theatre. Emphasis will be put on using the body as a basis of expression. Through movement the actor gives form to his/her fantasy and spontaneity. Through improvisation the actor has the chance to surprise himself.

The workshop will feature the leather masks of Sartori's Centre of Masks and Gestural Structures, Padua, Italy, and the masks of Tschudin and Company, Basel, Switzerland.

Fees: \$70 (\$50 concessions)

Where: Childers St Hall.

Information: Contact Fools Gallery Theatre Company, Childers St. Hall Ph. 49 8810 or 31 6416 (ah)

Enrolments: Intending participants must forward a deposit of \$30 to secure a place in the workshop. This deposit will only be refunded if there are no further places available. Send cheques to Fools Gallery Theatre Company, PO Box 442, Canberra. Cheques payable to Sydney Performing Arts Collective..

TUTORS:

Nicoletta Boris - Italian born, she has performed with various theatre groups in Italy. 1980-81, studied mime, mask and movement at Ecole Jacques Lecoq, Paris, and improvisation and movement with Phillippe Gaulier and Monika Pagneaux.

Andrew Lindsay - Australian performances include The Actors Company, and NSW Theatre of the Deaf. 1979-81, studied mime, movement and theatre at Ecole Jacques Lecoq, Paris; participant in the Laboratory for the Study of Movement, with Lecoq and Krikor Belekian.

Nicoletta Boris and Andrew Lindsay - performed with I Tre Panini, Venice 1981, and clown Compagnie, Italy 1981. In 1982 they co-founded the Sydney performing Arts Collective with Veronique Murch. Activities have included performances and workshops for schools, universities and theatre groups around Australia. Most recently they performed 'Red Weather', Australia's first Buffoon show (February 1983).

Of 'Red Weather' the Sydney Morning Herald wrote "Bulbous, Heironymous Bosch-inspired figures haunt this perfection of grotesquery . . . disturbing reality, clarity and grace. This is a human circus of fascinating horror and elegant cruelty."

THEATRE



ANU LITERATURE SOCIETY??

The Society is an umbrella group for all sorts of activities for people inside and outside the English Department, interested in all aspects of literature and criticism. Activities over the next few weeks are listed below – if you can think of other things that could be organised, come to the next general meeting, or start organizing now!

For details contact Debbie Gillatt 47 0539 or any of the people listed below.

Watch the noticeboards in the Union and the English Department for further developments.

THEORY READING GROUP

Wednesday 5-7pm March 30th
Music Listening Room, Union Building

The group will discuss literary theory and forms of criticism, what people do it for and why we might or might not bother. On the 30th we might talk about the Counter-course Handbook critique of the English Department, and various approaches to Hamlet (a first year English set-text).

Contact Alex Anderson 48 8070 or Emma Grahame 49 7083 for details

FILM DISCUSSION GROUP

Hasn't actually been organised yet, but the problem of 'reading' films is an interesting one. To find out more, come to the Theory Reading Group on Wednesday, or contact Denise Meredyth 48 5709.



POETRY WORKSHOP

Wednesday 30th March, 7pm, Milgate Room

Come along, and bring a poem with you or just come to listen. This group also organizes speakers on special topics related to poetry, so watch for notices.

For details contact Debbie Gillatt 47 0539 or Linda Hobbs 48 7451 (ah)

DRAMA READING GROUP

Tuesday 29th March 1pm Milgate Room
and thereafter on Mondays

Tom Stoppard's play *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead* will be the first focus of the group this year. After that it's up to you!!

For details contact Debbie Gillatt 47 0539 or Stephen Bennetts, Toad Hall

PROSE READING GROUPS

Thursday 1pm March 31st
Milgate Room
(Fortnightly on a semi regular basis)

A Discussion Group, looking at short stories and prose of all shapes and textures. Original works welcome as well as their authors. For the first meeting bring along plenty of ideas and enthusiasm about what things in particular you would like to talk about and which works you would like the group to look at. Contact Donna Meyer Ph. 51 4124 for details and come along on Thursday.

Three Fragments for Kiralen

The moon's an orange
Melting in the mirror
Of your hair.

just now –
just when the world
was held
in the slender curve of a willow wand
you turned
and made your smile a poem
that trembled
caught between glass doors.

If I told you of mornings that caught flame
And brought you slender sunsets of phialled words
Would you gift a smile with wings?

Robert Carver



'Domestic Dirt' in concert at the Womens Saxon Dance
Photo by Kristie Coldicore

Ashtefahl and Pentagon Pasquinades (For Kiralen)

Seeing the is-ness of the day
Seeing the sky's tall light
The shout of stars
The leaf-lights fiercely in the tree
I ask
Why does the bright anger of the flower submit
To those whose whims would wash away.
All this
In ineluctable fire?

Robert Carver

The author of the poem 'Anatomy of Creative Forces' which was printed in *Woroni* No. 2 was not named. This was a result of an editorial oversight. We would like to thank Peter Lugg for the poem and encourage him and others to submit more creative works.

students and politics

Politics affects everyone everywhere. There is just no escape from politics nor should there be. Everyone should take up the responsibility to be politically aware to fight for what they believe is right. However some people go further and seek to organise political movements to create real means for change, and change is indeed needed.

Australia has had a capitalist economy and this is now causing immense social problems and is destroying the living standards of huge numbers of Australians. When one looks into the political questions this raises one quickly realises that capitalism is itself responsible for our suffering and that an alternative is needed.

In the relatively short term (as far as history is concerned) the alternative is socialism but

not a socialism that is imposed onto an unwilling people. This is: sometimes attempts in theory by trendy leftists who simplistically and romantically oppose capitalism because it is immoral and dehumanising. It's not trendy to support real socialism. As capitalism becomes historically redundant through the immense development of technology to the point where it starts to create unemployment amongst great wealth, then only will a real possibility for socialism develop. At the same time socialism will become a necessity and part of the aspirations of all Australians.

In the longer term the solution has to be communism but the only type of communism we really want has to come out of a humane, democratic socialism. Unfortunately democracy as a term has been exploited by capitalism so that it has no meaning. Today Australians are unable to control their own lives because everything is conditioned by the decisions of Federal Cabinet which is nothing more than an oligarchy. But yet this is called a democracy. Socialism is not democratic if it is also dominated by an oligarchy so we need to specify that we need *self managed* socialism. This is the only form of socialism that can lead to a humane form of communism. Perhaps even *self managed* socialism is communism?

These concerns should not be treated simplistically or in an off-hand manner and this is what I fear middle class students tend to do.

As an example of this I would point to the International Socialists who even when they say what seems politically pertinent actually create an abomination for a political movement. During Orientation Week they spread their web but their ideas are just so immature and undeveloped; and their value, purely rhetorical.

They say they fight for workers' control over the whole of society. This is childish – what is required is new forms of social government that allows individuals inside and outside the workplace to control their lives and the distribution of society's wealth. The workers have an important *leading* role but they must not be encouraged to seek to control the rest of society and in fact I don't believe they want to. A successful revolutionary transformation involves "Peoples' power . . . in workplaces, communities and social institutions." (Communist Party program).

The International Socialists also claim dogmatically that there is no parliamentary road to socialism. Now this sounds very pure and ideologically correct, but it ignores the fact that people need their representative institutions. Rather we should seek to democratically transform parliaments and the public services to make them serve the wishes and interests of the people. Obviously there will need to be substantial changes. Quite likely representatives will be chosen from the work-

place or social institutions and be subject to greater control from their constituency, but parliament can still be the focus of this transition. "Representative institutions are an indispensable part of socialist democracy." (Communist Party program).

Workers have important responsibilities because only they can control and maintain in good order the productive enterprises society needs. They also constitute the majority of society and have the embryonic organisation necessary for socialist transformation, but the matter does not end there as the International Socialists would pretend. What about women doing unpaid work at home, pensioners and retired workers, the unemployed and other valid social groups who have special interests, such as the Aborigines. If it is acceptable to say that workers should control society, it is only to ensure that power is being transformed into new forms of social control, namely people's parliaments.

A more successful view of socialist transformation and of the longer term interests of humanity can be found in the program of the Communist Party of Australia which is in the booklets; "Towards Socialism in Australia", "the Workers' Movement", and "Women and Social Liberation". These are available from the Left Group Bookstall and from Matthew Storey from the ANU Union.

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U.K. Students Resist Education Cuts

NATIONAL DAY OF OCCUPATIONS

From your socialist correspondents On The Spot in London

On February 23rd 1983 over 100,000 UK students took part in the first ever nationally co-ordinated series of campus occupations. Libraries, administration buildings and Student Union premises were taken over by students for a 24 hour period on about 150 campus. In Wales and Northern Ireland, Local Education Authorities were also seized. The aim of the occupations was to highlight student discontent with government cut-backs to post-school education in the UK. Judging by a coverage in the local press across the country there can be little doubt that the action was remarkably successful. The National Union of Students, UK, (NUS) has much to be proud of. Initiating and backing a campaign such as this was a bold and imaginative response to the current crisis in education funding affecting the country, and a move which obviously had an impressive degree of student support.

The success of the action was not accidental. Much hard work had gone into preparing for it. Plans began at the NUS Conference held in December last year, at which NUS Executive was mandated to co-ordinate the action by Conference. From then on the Executive and Secretariat worked to see it successfully implemented. Articles were written for *National Student* (the monthly newspaper of the Union) as well as for the activist newsletter *NUS News*. Posters publicising the event and details of how to carry out an occupation at campus level were produced and circulated weeks before the projected date. Regional and area organisers, along with political groups worked at the campus level to make sure students knew what the issues were and to encourage them to take part in their local occupation. By the time February 23rd came around, all was ready.

A week before the event your faithful correspondents asked NUS if we could either get involved or observe the event, as two Australian student activists. We were told it was too late to help, but they happily arranged for us to witness some of the occupations. We were assigned to travel around the South East of England, with the local NUS Regional Organiser, Sue Brighthouse and Executive member John Moore. They were responsible for touring the area, visiting campuses so as to let them know what was happening nationally and providing help and support where necessary. We were to travel over 350 miles in the next 24 hours, visiting a total of nine campuses with our friendly hosts.

Campuses differed significantly in how they approached the occupation. Some of the smaller colleges we saw (e.g. Medway College of Art and Design) seemed to have a low morale and only a small number of students were involved. It appeared that they faced similar problems to those of Australian small and isolated campuses: lack of experience, resources and effective student union structure. Despite this, they had obviously prepared in advance and were ready to occupy that night, secure in the knowledge that they were part of a national campaign.

Most other campuses seemed better organised. Indeed Christchurch College in Canterbury, with only 750 enrolments, had arranged a full night of events for their occupation, including video entertainment, a dance and the more traditional mode of dissent — speeches. At Kent University a live band was setting up to provide entertainment while speakers from Polish Solidarity, the African National Congress, the Waterworker's Union and the Healthworkers' Union addressed the 300 occupiers on issues ranging from the importance of the unity of dissenting groups to socialism and resistance to Thatcherism. It was this aspect of most of the occupations which particularly impressed us, for it seemed that the student left was successfully tapping and working with student culture and integrating it into openly political forms of resistance against a right-wing government. By the end of our travels we had listened to Peter Gabriel,

watched *Young Frankstein* on a video, participated in a beer tasting event, and at dawn, watched a live performance of Brecht's *Caucasian Chalk Circle*. In stark contrast to these imaginative and inventive forms of opposition, the only 'old style' occupation we witnessed was at the London School of Economics. Here there was little attempt to give students the opportunity of involving themselves in the event other than by mindlessly sitting around and 'occupying'. As outsiders this occupation seemed sterile and closed, involving only a small number of students and alienating many others. As far as we could ascertain those campuses which consciously attempted to integrate 'cultural' activities and 'entertainment' into a 'political' event were far more successful than those which attempted to imitate the storming of the Russian Winter Palace. The 'cultural occupations' involved more students, were marked by feelings of high morale and fostered a strong sense of political community amongst all concerned. The Australian Student Left has a lot to learn from many of their English comrades who have developed a good sense of what cultural opposition means and channelling that into partisan political concerns.

An aspect of the campaign also revealing for the Australian Left was the role of the Social Democrats. Not only do they seem to have done very little in helping to prepare for the occupations, on some campuses they actively worked against them. Undermining the work done by hard working student unionists and socialists, they revealed that the stance of 'standing above the struggle', of taking the politics out of politics, inevitably leads to the tacit entrenchment of the status quo. Their efforts were, however, pretty ineffectual and most occupations were not severely set back by the SDP's activity or inactivity.

After witnessing several occupations and talking to our NUS hosts, it became clear that, while the nationwide occupations had been a successful *tactic*, NUS lacked a coherent *strategy* guiding it on what to do next. A rally took place on March 9th, but what now? This was an issue raised by activists on several campuses we visited. Some wanted to occupy indefinitely, others until they

were assured that half of their Humanities staff were not going to be sacked as had been proposed by their Local Education Authority. But these were only piecemeal suggestions — nothing in terms of long term planning had been worked out.

It was here that we suggested to our hosts what we have learnt from our home campuses in Canberra. At ANU and CCAE many of us have discovered that it is crucial for the student movement to develop action in and around students' everyday life activities such as assessment, course content and campus government. Whereas the UK student movement has very effectively mobilised around general forms of cultural opposition (an area left virtually untouched by Australian activists) and around the issues of education funding and student financing (the main focus of the Australian Union of Students), it has neglected the critical arena of the activities students participate in *as students*. Only by taking account of these everyday issues can student interest and involvement in the politics of dissent be maintained on a continuous basis. Only then can a critical stance and oppositional frame of mind be built up and consolidated amongst students.

With the success of the "Day of National Occupations" the UK student movement has given us a new tactic and new experience to reflect on. As Australian student activists we felt extremely privileged to actively observe part of it and were overwhelmed by the friendliness and hospitality of both NUS officials and students in general. NUS and UK students have taken the initiative in resisting right-wing responses to the current economic crisis, but they do not offer all the answers. UK and Australian students have a long way to go if we are to successfully oppose cuts in education and go further, not merely defending but also changing our education with the aid of national student unions and active student support.

John Buchanan
(student from the Australian National University and AUS observer to NUS)

Bruce Smith
(student from the Canberra College of Advanced Education and observer of the British Isles)

NUS EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

Another point of general interest arose during the period of the occupation — namely the question of whether one should expose oneself to being arrested. Students on one campus we attended were forced to take rather drastic action to effect entry into their administration building and all those who subsequently occupied were thus liable to be arrested. Yet again we were both confronted with the issue of whether we should expose ourselves to meeting the repressive apparatus of the state head on. Besides the fact that the issue was further complicated because we were foreigners, it struck us that even though we had been exposed to this situation many times before we had very little to base the decision on, other than impressions of the time. What we wanted and needed to know were such things as: what are the implications of a conviction? What's the likelihood of getting let off? Under what conditions can you be convicted? Are the police likely to fabricate evidence? If so, what can you do to protect yourself against this? Of course there is hearsay about these issues, a kind of 'folklore' about arrest, but there can be reasonably precise answers to many of these questions, and if these issues were addressed and partially resolved then better informed decisions could be made in arrest situations and preparations made to give people arrested the best chance possible of not being convicted. This is an issue which both the student left in the UK and Australia could fruitfully put their mind to.

**EDUCATION
EDUCATION
we can't afford to cut it**

There will be an AUS Education Conference in Adelaide over the Anzac Day long weekend. ANU is intending to send a delegation. Anybody who is interested in attending should contact Bill Redpath in the Students' Association Office.

CONSOLIDATED BEARING COMPANY

is offering a 50% Discount to Staff and Students at ANU on Wheelbearings, gearbox kits, Oil seals, Universal joints and ball and roller bearings.

57 Kembla Street Fyshwick

A.U.S.

The Australian Union of Students has been introduced to you in the last two editions of 'Woroni'. In those stories you may have noticed that two ANU students, Bill Redpath and Jane Connors are members of the AUS 1983 Executive. (No other campus has two members on this 12-person executive, which may be part of the reason why ANU is so feared/respected on other campuses). Here is our report from the second Executive Meeting of 1983 held in Melbourne over the weekend of the 11th-13th March:

Because the Executive can only meet once every six weeks, we have to spend a lot of time 'catching up' on what has been happening in other States and in the Secretariat (which is located in Lygon Street Carlton, next door to the most wonderful cake shop in the world). We therefore spent the first one and a half days receiving a wide variety of reports. The President, Julia Gillard; the Education Vice-President, Gayle Sansakda; the Women's Officer, Kelly Gardiner, and the Treasurer, Bill Watson, all reported on the first day. We also heard from the Executive Officer, the Education Research Assistant, the staff, the Co-ordinator of PEMSO (Part-time, external and Mature Age Students' Organization), and the four State organisers. Rather than bore you with the lot we'll take out the most interesting parts.

President:

The president reported on the Federal Election Campaign which was obviously successful. We were informed that there

will shortly be votes taken at La Trobe University and at Wollongong to decide whether those campuses stay in the Union.

Women's Officer:

The poor Women's Officer, Kelly Gardiner, has been running around the country trying to defend the AUS Women's Department against a barrage of lies and misinformation from right-wing students. This has taken up a disproportionate amount of her time but she has still managed to keep the Women's Department running as efficiently as ever.

Treasurer:

The Treasurer reported on our fairly tight financial situation pointing out that we will have to be very careful about spending money. The good news is that the newly elected Federal and West Australian Labor governments will be able to start repealing the legislation which prevents some campuses (including ANU) from paying their union affiliation fees.

Staff Report:

One of AUS' two Education Research Assistants has left. The Executive has decided to replace her with a Resource Person, someone who will be responsible for filing, organising the Education Department, answering enquiries about TEAS etc, and other clerical duties. It is also proposed that we upgrade the position of the Women's Department Worker to make her into a researcher. That decision will be taken at the next Executive Meeting.

General Business:

* The Executive also talked about Milperra CAE where one hundred students were informed, on re-enrolment, that their course no longer existed. The problem at Milperra highlights the difficulties of students at small and isolated CAE's who are at the mercy of their administrations to a far greater extent than students at ANU are. When an AUS deputation goes to see Susan Ryan, the Minister for Education and Youth Affairs, they will raise the Milperra scandal (see the article in this Woroni).

* We discussed relations between the new ALP government and AUS. Though ALP education policy is infinitely better than the Liberal platform was, it is not perfect and AUS must keep pressuring to ensure, for example, greater access to TEAS and ensure that, after seven years, education is once again properly funded. We agreed though, that now there was no need for large campaigns to fend off fees and loans that we could finally start

The Regions:

The four regions who reported to the Executive - NSW, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia - are going great guns. Plenty of people are involved in working for the union in these areas. We hope that more will join.

PEMSO

Many campuses are cutting their library hours which means that part-time students can no longer study after work. AUS will be launching a library hours campaign this year.

campaigning on assessment and curriculum issues - the 'how we learn and why we learn it' side of education.

* There will be a major education conference held in Adelaide in late April to discuss such issues as curriculum and assessment, student activism, the structure of Australian tertiary education and the possibility of change. We'll tell you more about that in the next edition.

* ANU put up a paper suggesting the establishment of regional and national education collectives. Read it in this edition of Woroni. We're deciding on it at the next meeting.

Finally:

AUS executive meetings are important, exhausting, frustrating, fascinating and fun. The idea isn't that the 12 of us should get together every so often and make some decisions out of the blue. We have to keep in touch with as many students as possible in our regions and on our campuses. We have to know which directions you want your national union to take. So come and ask us any questions and find out how easy it is to get involved.

In union,

Jane Connors
Bill Redpath

Proposal for the Establishment of Regional and National Education Collectives, which will be discussed at the April Executive Meeting.

Rationale

* Education issues are naturally the Union's highest priority. The education debate is one of the most important at Council. But many students, although of course they see our vitally important work on fees, TEAS, loans etc, remain unaware of the existence of the bulk of our education policy, or of its possible importance to them or of their possible role in its implementation.

* Because many campus activists have little or no part in the formulation of education policy or in the development of the philosophy behind it, they find it difficult to defend it successfully or to use it effectively in referendum or in other campaigns.

* The importance of grassroots participation in decision making cannot be stressed enough. Especially since the demise of the NEAC, it is important that the activists who actually have to take campaigns and policy back to the campuses be involved in their development.

* The Regional Women's Organisers (RWOs) and the Women's Officer (WO) are assisted enormously by the ideas and support of the Regional Women's Collectives (RWCs) and the National Women's Collectives (NWCs). A similar structure operating with the Education Department would similarly assist the Education Vice-President, the Regional Education Representatives (RERs) and the Regional Organisers (ROs) who are often called upon (particularly during campaigns) to make important decisions.

Implementation

We submit that while separate Regional Education Collectives (RECs) and National Education Collectives (NECs) would be desirable that the cost and time involved would be prohibitive. We suggest that the last half day of regional conferences would meet as the Regional Education Collective. ROs, RERs and Executive members would be requested to attend, along with as many interested students as possible. If the REC could meet more often that too would be desirable. When the regional conference was meeting at their campus members of local education collectives and other local students would also attend.



The United States Of EL SALVADOR

'Governments of the civil military type of El Salvador are the most effective in containing communist penetration in Latin America' — John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

In the same year that the United States invaded the Dominican Republic to smash the popular movement and establish a dictatorship (1965), a US House of Representatives resolution was passed which stated: 'The US or any other American country has the right of unilateral intervention in order to keep communism outside the western hemisphere.'

Whatever the rationale used — from the doctrine of 'manifest destiny' through to the appeal to anti-communism — the fact of the matter is that the US has had a long history of political economic and military involvement in Central America.

The US government, for example, has directly intervened militarily in the region 12 times this century. Perhaps the most blatant comment on the underlying economic reasons for these interventions is provided in a passage from the 1955 memoirs of US Brigadier General Smedley Brucker. The General boasted:

I helped make Mexico safe for American oil interests. I helped make Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the National City Bank boys to collect revenue, I helped pacify Nicaragua for the international banking house of Brown Brothers. I brought life to the Dominican Republic for American sugar interests. I helped make Honduras right for American fruit companies.

Today, once again American military leaders are attempting to keep the Central American region 'safe' for US corporations and the American way of life. This time the focus is on El Salvador. The political domination of the US in Central America would be severely shaken by a victorious revolution in El Salvador. Most importantly, if the popular struggles were to spread this would threaten to deprive US corporations of major fields of economic exploitation. Thus, the US is prepared, in the words of Zbigniew Brzezinski (Carter's national security advisor), to use 'any means, no matter how reprehensible' to prevent the revolution in El Salvador from succeeding.

Popular Struggle or Communist Intervention

In the last three or four years both the Carter and Reagan administrations have been instrumental in paving the way for greater US economic, ideological and military support for the Salvadoran regime. Between 1980 and 1982 the admitted US aid to the Salvadoran government was \$A900 million. This aid has primarily gone to the private sector and the military. In addition the US has provided military training for many members of the Salvadoran army (over 200,000 Latin American military personnel have now been trained in the US alone). All in the name of countering the 'communist threat'.

In February 1981, for instance, the US 'White Paper' entitled *Communist Interference in El Salvador* was released. The white paper sought to maintain the myth about the Salvadoran regime having begun 'broad social changes', and to argue that guerrilla forces in El Salvador were being supplied with arms from Cuba, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other sources.

No evidence to authenticate the allegations in the white paper was ever presented. Accordingly, the white paper was attacked by the left, and the mainstream media in general. For example, *Le Monde*, *Washington Post* and *New York Times* reports from El Salvador have all stressed that the guerrillas are overwhelmingly armed with weapons from the Salvadoran military. Even Arthur Schlesinger Jr., an author of the State Department's 1961 White Paper on Cuba, spoke out against the logic underpinning the claims of the white paper on El Salvador. He commented that 'Two centuries ago American revolutionaries accepted aid from France. This does not prove that they were disciplined agents of European monarch, only that they were fighting for their lives'.



On the question of 'broad social changes', we need only consider the so-called 'agrarian reform' announced in March 1980. The agrarian reform actually initiated a period of heightened repression as refugees from the terror in the countryside fled to the capital. The monthly murder rate rose from 487 in March; 480 in April; 500 in May; to 1000 in June. The most farcical aspect of the agrarian reform was that 91 per cent of all coffee holdings — the economic base of the ruling oligarchy — was left untouched.

What the American government fails to talk about in its all consuming propaganda on the threat of communism, are the reasons why the people in El Salvador are taking up arms against the regime, and where the support for the guerrilla movement is coming from.

The struggle of the people of El Salvador is based upon a severe lack in the basic necessities of life. This is a country where labourers are paid \$3 a day, when they can find work. The illiteracy rate is over 60%. Landless peasants suffer a 40% unemployment rate, while 2% of the population owns 60% of the land.

Support for the resistance to the regime in El Salvador is widespread. And little wonder. Writing in the *New York Times*, Joan Didion told of her experiences in that country, at one point observing that 'The dead and pieces of the dead turn up in El Salvador everywhere, every day, as taken for granted as in a nightmare, or a horror movie'.

Over the past three years nearly 40,000 Salvadorans have lost their lives, the vast majority being victims of government and paramilitary death squads.

With respect to this, in 1981 Amnesty International reported that 'People have been killed because of their association, or presumed association with peasant, labour or religious organisations which do not actively support the present government' and evidence showed that 'many civilians not involved in guerrilla activity, are being tortured and killed by security forces'.

It was the sheer brutality and repression by the regime in power which accelerated the people's will to engage in active resistance. On 22 January 1980, 300,000 people filled the streets of San Salvador to protest against the regime. Twenty one persons were killed and a further 120 wounded by government troops. Earlier on 4 February, Oscar Romero, the Archbishop of San Salvador, had stated that 'When all peaceful means have been exhausted, the Church considers insurrection moral and justified'. On 24 March, Romero was assassinated by gunmen while saying mass. When 400,000 people turned out at Romero's funeral to display their grief and anger, the military once again opened fire, killing 50 and wounding more than 600.

The reality of living and dying in El Salvador makes a mockery of US claims regarding the communist threat. If by communist one is referring to struggles for food, land and freedom then we have to ask where does the threat lie? In the face of oppression and widespread civilian slaughter, the fight against the oligarchy and the military is the only solution for the bulk of the Salvadoran population. The revolution is truly a popular revolution.



American Policy on El Salvador

The US government makes much of its stand on human rights as being a central component in the determination of its international policy. Nevertheless, every six months the US Congress passes a bill certifying human rights improvements in El Salvador, thereby opening the door for continued aid.

To gain perspective on how the US views the issue of human rights violations we might consider the following cases.

In November 1980, four American nuns were raped, tortured and murdered by right-wing security forces in El Salvador. Jimmy Carter announced that economic and military aid to the Salvadoran junta would be suspended pending a full investigation of the circumstances surrounding the deaths. But within a few days \$A20 million in economic aid was restored and the military pipeline (advisors, training, equipment, etc.) flowing once again.

At the end of July 1982, the Reagan administration granted human rights certification with respect to the Salvadoran government. As reported by the Catholic Church's legal aid office and the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, there was a dramatic increase in the murder of civilians by the Salvadoran regime following the human rights certification.

The relationship between an 'improved' human rights situation and the granting of military aid was proved to be the sham it is when the US decided to 'officially' re-establish its support for Guatemala's Rios Montt (late last year Mr Reagan defended this butcher of whole villages by saying that Montt had been given a 'bum rap' by the press!). Ex-US Ambassador to El Salvador, Robert E. White, summed up the implications this had for the El Salvador regime in the following way:

The day the Administration decided to support the government of Guatemala was, in effect, the day it wrote 'finish' to any serious reform in the rest of Central America that depends on US support, because the military of El Salvador are perfectly able to catch the nuances in the messages from Washington. If the Guatemalan military can get anything it wants — a government that has to have one of the most repressive policies in the world — then what incentive does the Salvadoran military have to clean up its act?

The 'solution' to the conflict in El Salvador from the Reagan administration's viewpoint is clear. The ruling junta is to be supported at all costs — economic and human. Power is the name of the game, and military might constitutes the only rules. As former Ambassador White has commented:

To a government pleading for economic assistance to carry out its reform programs, we have provided unneeded armaments. To a people crying out for an end to the violence, we have furnished unwanted military advisors. To moderate civilian and military leaders trying desperately to contain the slaughter practised by the security forces, we have given an abandonment of our human rights policy and a justification for government-sponsored terrorism. To friendly governments seeking to encourage a negotiated solution, we have trumpeted unsupportable charges of a 'textbook case of indirect armed aggression by communist powers'. And to world leaders who believed that the United States had finally learned that counter-revolution is not an adequate response to a people determined to transform their country, we have responded with Cold War rhetoric.

While Reagan pledges not to 'Americanise' the conflict in El Salvador, he nevertheless treads a similar path to the one that led the US into the Vietnam war. As Republican Congressman Mr Jim Leath has said, Mr Reagan's response to the situation in El Salvador 'continues to be a shrill cry for more guns, more bullets and more advisors'.

Right-wing apologists for the Vietnam war speak of the necessity of American involvement only in wars that 'Americans want to win'. El Salvador is rapidly shaping up as one instance where this attitude will be put to the test.

US Out of El Salvador

A major factor in the rate of escalation of US government intervention in El Salvador is the degree of moral indignation and protest by people within the United States and around the world.

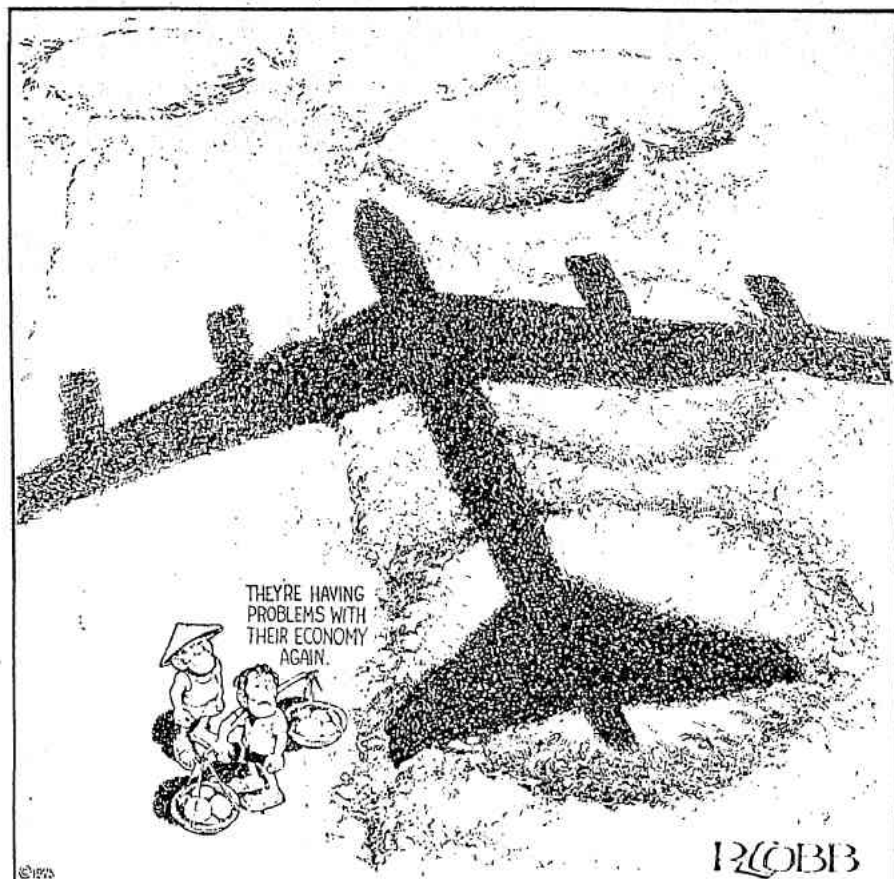
There is in fact an international movement which is building solidarity with the people of El Salvador and which is exerting considerable political pressure on the US to get out of El Salvador. Grass roots activism has been instrumental in foment-

ing an ever increasing opposition to American foreign policy in the Central America region. At the time of writing, for example, it is notable that American Congress representatives from both parties are voicing strong opposition to the Reagan administration's efforts to step up aid, which includes increased numbers of and an 'expanded role' for US military advisors, to the Salvadoran regime.

In Australia, the Committee in Solidarity with Central America and the Caribbean (CISCAC) have been active across the nation in providing information on what is happening in the region and voicing opposition to the economic, political and military repression in countries such as El Salvador. The Canberra Committee can be contacted by writing to Box 606 Dickson, ACT 2602 or by phoning John at 47 8813 or 49 2755. The group meets weekly on Tuesdays from 4.30 to 6pm in 'D' Block, Kingsley Street, ANU Campus.

As part of the international solidarity movement, CISCAC is directed to stopping the US war drive and to support the struggles of the Salvadoran people for self-determination.

Rob White



STOP THE US WAR DRIVE!

US President Reagan declared recently that 'The reality is that we must find peace through strength'. What does this mean?

Did you know that:

- * the 'peacetime' military budget is the largest in US history for a country that is not at war
- * the US plans to deploy 572 new nuclear missiles in Western Europe
- * the US maintains 1/2 million troops and some 2,500 military installations around the world
- * 90 percent of US military spending is for conventional weapons and military units.
- * the Rapid Deployment Force consists of 100,000 troops that can be airlifted anywhere around the world at short notice.
- * at this very moment the US is pumping millions upon millions of dollars in military aid and advisors to support a corrupt military regime in El Salvador.

Is this the kind of 'peace' we want?

Mr Reagan seems to have forgotten that there are millions of people who are seriously alarmed by the nuclear arms race, who are fearful of the tremendous growth (and economic waste) of conventional forces, and who are morally outraged at US intervention in wars going on now.

IF YOU DON'T VOICE YOUR PROTEST - IT'S AS GOOD AS CONSENT!

Peace & the El Salvador Connection

'The Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, said yesterday that the United States was 'entirely right' in seeking to cut off communist-backed revolution in El Salvador.'

(Sydney Morning Herald, 7 March 1981)

'After their experiences in Vietnam one might have hoped that the American leaders would have learnt to distinguish a revolution imposed by a communist conspiracy . . . from one which is generated by a people who are fed up being used and exploited and who are unable to solve their problems through peaceful and political processes.'

(Editorial, The Age, March 23, 1981)

The threat of nuclear war is deservedly one of the focal points of the Peace Movement. The expansion of nuclear arsenals is enormously expensive in monetary and human terms (just think of the incredibly *useful* things we could do with the money presently spent on arms). The deadly logic of the war industry means that the very existence of the peoples of the world is in danger here and now.

The possibility of nuclear annihilation casts a gloomy perspective on the fate of our immediate future, and therefore the activities of the Peace Movement are crucial at this time. However, it is also essential that we not only fight for tomorrow, but that we voice our opposition to the wars actually going on at present.

With respect to this, support for the people's struggle in El Salvador, and opposition to US intervention in that country, is a moral, religious and political imperative. For the Peace Movement as a whole this episode of American military support and direct involvement has broad implications which simply cannot be ignored.

While the issue of nuclear weapons occupies the centre stage of the world press, the fact is that the bulk of US military expenditure is not on nuclear arms. Indeed, roughly 90 percent of US military spending is for conventional weapons and military units which are designed for use in places such as Central America or the Middle East. The Rapid Deployment Force, for example, consists of 100,000 troops that can be airlifted anywhere around the world on short notice. Not to mention the Pentagon's program for a 600-ship navy and development and production of the B-1 bomber.

El Salvador is a direct victim of the US war drive.

The peasants and workers of this small Central American country have long suffered the cruel hardships of an exploitive economic oligarchy and horrendously repressive tactics of the ruling military junta. Even the Church has had little defence against the violent efforts of those in power to silence all dissent. Much publicity was generated a few years ago by the fact that four American nuns were tortured, raped and murdered by a right-wing death squad. Likewise, the assassination in 1980 of Archbishop

Oscar Romero as he was saying mass made many a headline. These kinds of killings, however, are not abnormal. They represent the day-to-day reality of living (and dying) in El Salvador.

It is small wonder then that the people are now actively rebelling against the regime in that country. As Archbishop Romero once stated, 'When all peaceful means have been exhausted the Church considers insurrection moral and justified.'

And yet, President Reagan wants the United States to extend its interventionist role in the internal affairs of El Salvador. In the last couple of weeks the Reagan Administration has been pushing for an increase of \$62 million in military aid, in addition to the \$26.9 million already approved for this year. Moreover, Reagan himself has mooted the idea of sending more American military advisors with an 'expanded role' to the aid of the Salvadoran regime. This is a strategy for peace?

The American government speaks of the 'communist threat' as a rationale for their involvement. The people of El Salvador cry 'Food, Land and Freedom'. The civil war is not something imported into the country, but is a revolution founded in the want of basic life necessities felt by the vast majority of El Salvador's population.

From an Australian viewpoint, we have to realise that the ANZUS Treaty locks Australia into supporting US military exercises worldwide. In this inst-

ance, the outcome is that the Australian government has provided diplomatic support for US intervention in El Salvador, an intervention which sustains an immoral and oppressive regime.

Secondly, the parallels between El Salvador and Vietnam indicate that American combat troops will soon be fighting on Salvadoran soil. There is a real possibility that the Americans will look to Australia for further 'moral' support, and even troop support (remember Vietnam? think of the Sinai force), as they gear up for direct intervention in El Salvador.

Furthermore, the rearmament plans of the US and the intervention of American military might in existing conflicts *increases* the possibility of the unleashing of nuclear power for military purposes, a situation that has dangerous implications for us all.

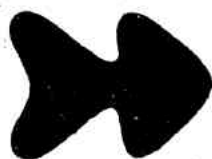
Our task is to vigorously oppose the use of the American war machine, anywhere (as in El Salvador) and in any form (nuclear or conventional). The people of El Salvador are fighting for their lives. For us, the fight for peace means that we must combat those who engage in war and war-related activities simply for exploitive economic and political gain.

Rob White.

HARRASSMENT CONTINUES



The following article addresses the issue of harassment and improper employment practices in Student Unions. The case study is that of Ms Linda Jakab who was employed on a 12 month contract due for renewal on February 4th at Swinburne Student Union, Victoria. Ms Jakab was employed as a Research Officer to work in both sectors of the college, being Advanced Education and TAFE. Her employment was terminated as of January 24th. More information is available from Denis Matson, Research Officer, Prahran Student Union, Ph: (03) 51 4672.



On Friday January 21st Ms Linda Jakab, Research Officer for the Swinburne Student Union, received a letter notifying her that her contract was not to be renewed, the letter also stated that she was not to present for work that Monday, the first day back after annual holidays. Aside from only the two days' notice she was given no reason for her sacking and a mere two weeks' pay in lieu, instead of the four weeks normally accorded to professional employees.

During the period of Ms Jakab's employment she found herself constantly subjected to unreasonable treatment by the Union, including professional, personal and sexual harassment. Ms Jakab was informed that her employment would be terminated should she join a trade union. This stance was adopted by the management of the Student Union which relies for its existence on compulsory membership and fees.

An investigation by the Australian Social Welfare Union has shown that Ms Jakab's job description contained more than 50% social work related tasks and, as such, should have been employed on a Social Worker award. In fact she has been substantially underpaid for the duration of her contract and the ASWU is making a case against the Union on this matter.

During Ms Jakab's annual holidays

the Union advertised a new position on their staff which was somewhat similar to her own. In the process of interviewing the Union chose to appoint two applicants, one to the new position, and one to replace Ms Jakab before she had been sacked. Ms Jakab was forced to return to Swinburne to hand over her keys and collect her personal files, to which she was denied access by the Union management.

It would seem that this is not a new experience for the Swinburne Union who have attained a turnover of nine staff members, out of a total complement of six, in the past two years. Naturally this will have a disastrous effect on the ongoing projects and campaigns of the Union and will be of particular concern to those students whose academic appeals and course problems were being handled by Ms Jakab. Students of the Engineering Faculty had already experienced this problem when Ms Jakab undertook to approach their faculty about an unsatisfactory lecturer. When Ms Jakab was threatened with a defamation suit by the lecturer concerned the Union chose to disassociate themselves from the matter. Fortunately the faculty has subsequently recognised the problem and is considering appropriate action, but this does not augur well for the Union and the work that it is supposedly doing for its student members.

Reactions to this situation have been particularly trenchant. A meeting of Victorian Student-Employed Researchers has resolved to not co-operate with the Swinburne Student Union on any projects or campaigns of common concern and has called upon all other unions and their employees to join the ban. Unions and their employees from all over the country have sent letters of condemnation to the Swinburne Union demanding that Ms Jakab be offered an explanation for her termination and adequate compensation.

We would like to urge all those who could not condone this action to write to the Swinburne student newspaper 'Flydirt' and express their concern. The address for 'Flydirt' is:

The Editor,
'Flydirt',
Swinburne Institute of Technology
Burwood Rd.
Hawthorn Vic 3122

If you require more information about this violent course of events you are welcome to contact your Student Union Research Officer or Denis Matson at Prahran on (03) 51 4672. (Reverse charges if interstate.)

Denis Matson

A COMMONLY ABUSED TOPIC

We are presently in the first semester of a new academic year in which the traditionally-held values of many students, particularly young first year students, will be seriously challenged for the first time. In this light it is necessary, we deem, to defend briefly a much-abused and yet potentially liberating set of ideas, that of anarchism. We have here deliberately avoided using the term 'ideology', which suggests a certain degree of homogeneity which anarchist theoreticians do not possess.

As much as it is denied by the upholders of the present system of social repression, anarchism and related principles have a long and not unsuccessful history. Yet anarchism is often abused and ridiculed, even amongst the circles of the conventional 'radical' left, who mock it and label it as a 'petty-bourgeois phenomenon', a reproach which, incidentally, has little real foundation. Fundamental reproaches have been launched against anarchism through much common usage of the English language, where it is implicitly associated with intimidation, deprivation and bloodshed, in other words, most of the things which are presently going on (at home and abroad) in a different guise.

It is a misrepresentation of most anarchist texts to say that anarchists reject organization and therefore wish for 'chaos' or 'disorder'. This fallacious idea exists partially because many people have been brought up to have stereotyped prefabricated notions of how institutions and organizations should be run. These notions often incorporate a certain respect for hierarchical authoritarianism and demand a certain degree of centralization. People are consequently unable to distinguish between the removal of these particular forms of organization and accompanying arbitrary authority and the seeming removal of all organization from human interaction. Such people can therefore not distinguish between Libertarian thought and 'chaos'.

Two quotes by writers in the field of anarchism may serve well to clarify an anarchist standpoint on organization:

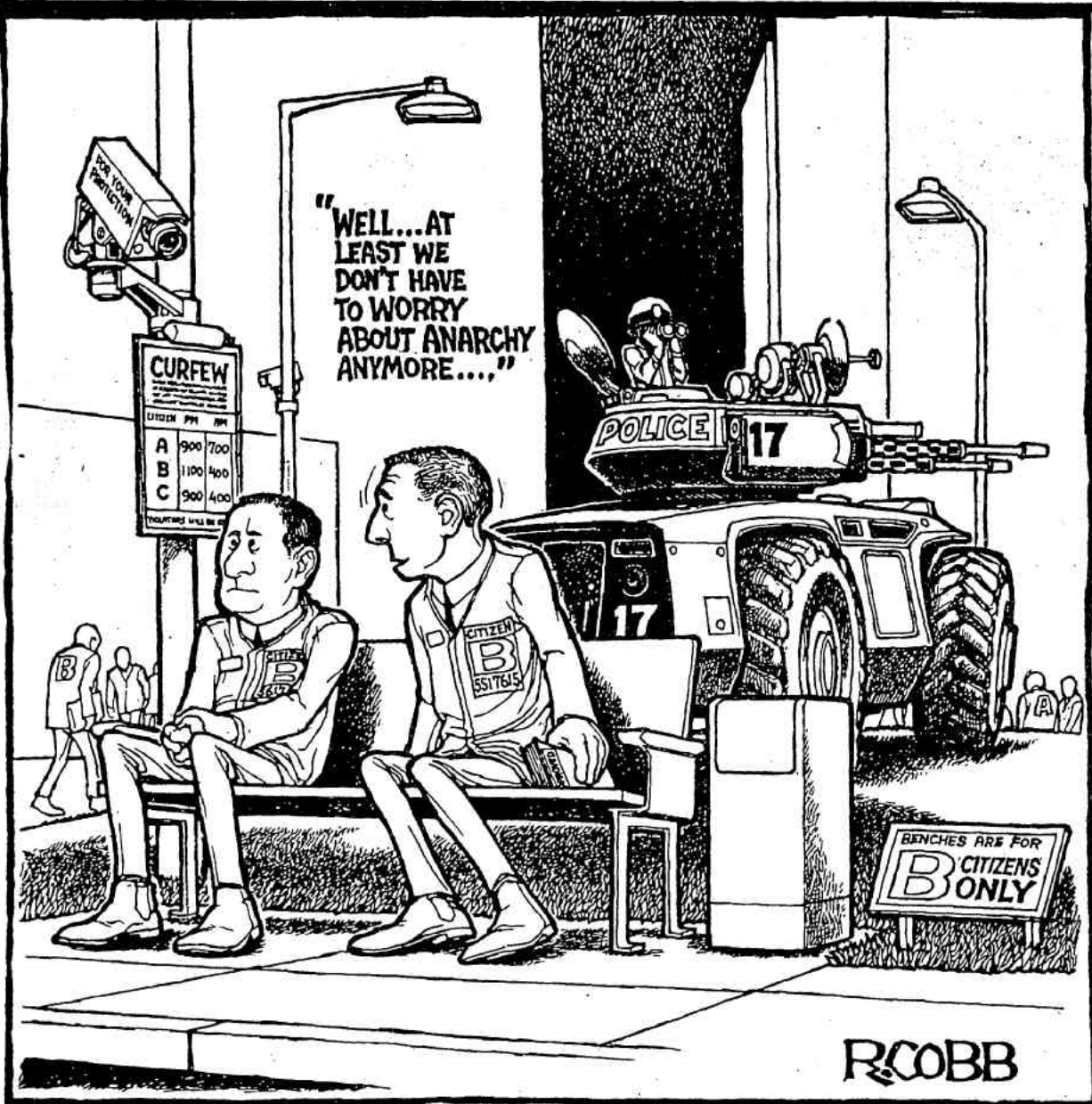
"Anarchists advocate organization: but only of a voluntary character and where interests are identical."

— D.W. Brookhouse in a pamphlet entitled 'Constructive Anarchy' 1887.

"By no means all anarchists reject organization, but none seek to give it an artificial continuity."

— George Woodcock.

"WELL...AT LEAST WE DON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT ANARCHY ANYMORE...."



To delve into dictionaries in search of meaningful definitions is often not as rewarding as one would suspect. So many of the definitions of 'organization', 'authority', 'government', 'order' and indeed 'anarchy' itself are heavily polluted with the ideological refuse of Late Capitalism. Many sources to be found in the university libraries, however, serve well to try and dispel the confusion about such con-

cepts. Anarchist texts dealing both directly and indirectly with these matters are situated on the second floor of the Chifley Library around the HX 635-970 area, and many other sources, particularly Engels' thought-provoking yet brief essay 'On Authority', make worthwhile reading.

Dave Barz
Will Firth
Scott Ogilvie

gays on campus

On statistics there are over 500 homosexual undergraduate students at this university, plus many more gay postgraduates, lecturers, secretaries, administrators and other staff. When I first arrived here I thought there would be such an amazing number of friendly people to talk with about being gay and coping with the boring people at my school and in the suburbs. I thought my sex, love and emotional lives would quickly reach new heights.

Well if they were there I couldn't find them. It was school and suburbia in a different uniform.

But it was better than school, although because I'd had such high expectations of social life on campus the lack of an interesting gay social life was quite depressing.

I was fortunate compared with other people I'd met in that when I had travelled out of Canberra (and away from my family's and friends' prying eyes) I did

go to gay pubs and venues and began to be more comfortable in the fact that I was sexually oriented to men.

Yet I still didn't feel comfortable about going to Gays on Campus because I was afraid that ex-school mates or people I knew would see me leaving and word would then get back to my parents, who would kick me out of home (or so I imagined in my worst fears). It was a real fear and made for unnecessary loneliness even though I was acceptable to many of the campus/college cliques that do have a 'good time' (as long as you're straight that is).

Gradually after a couple of years I decided one day to see what one of the meetings would be like. To my pleasant surprise I met some very interesting and friendly people, some of whom are now good friends.

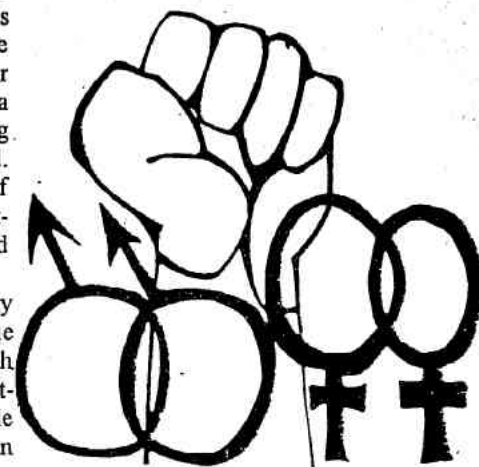
Through these people I've met many people at university who are gay but closetted, yet who still are interested in what happens at Gays on Campus, and are fun to go out with.

Now what surprises me is why people don't come to gays on campus, especially first years. I can only think that they are afraid of friends finding out or seeing them leaving/arriving at the meetings. This relates to the relevant issue of the general society learning that you aren't straight. This is something each person must come to grips with themselves. But the fear of people seeing you leaving or arriving at Gays on Campus is not one supported by fact. The location of our meetings means no-one will notice your presence there (outside of the people in Gays on Campus).

Many homosexuals present a straight image and no-one at Gays on Campus will change your straight image if you don't wish it to be changed. Everyone there appreciates the dilemma coming out means and is sympathetic to the issue.

There is no such thing as a Gays on Campus official attitude to issues such as this and each person controls his/her image to the world, with no pressure either way by other members. Really it is a group of people each doing his/her thing with regards to being open or closetted. A prime aim is to build each person's self confidence as to his or her sexual orientation, and mixing with like-minded people.

Gays on Campus is free, meets every week and hasn't got the pressure of the commercial places of having to score with someone. It's low key, friendly and chatty. For me it's been good to meet people doing my course who are also gay as I can relate to them on both aspects.



Gays on Campus member

Gays on Campus meets each Tuesday lunchtime, 1-2pm in the Counselling Centre near the squash courts in the Sports Union. All gay men and women on campus, staff and students, are welcome. As well as our weekly discussion meetings Gays on Campus is planning the following social events for first term:

1. Group outing to see the movie 'Taxi Zum Klo' at the Electric Shadows, Friday 25th March, 10.15pm. A German movie about a man's coping with being gay in modern Germany.
2. Wine and Cheese Discussion Night, 30th March.
3. Group outing to see the movie 'Lions in the Sun', at the Electric Shadows, Friday 15th April. About a French gay couple who decide to change their dum-drum suburban lives.
4. A daytime picnic, probably on Sunday 24th April.
5. An end of term party.

Details of these and other events will be advertised in 'Woroni' as the dates approach. If you would like to find out more about Gays on Campus and our social events and discussions please contact: (49) 7242.

If you would like to talk about any problems you are having being a gay person, or would simply like to have someone who understands all the hassles we face to talk to, the Gay Contact Service and Lesbian Line offer a supportive and understanding ear.

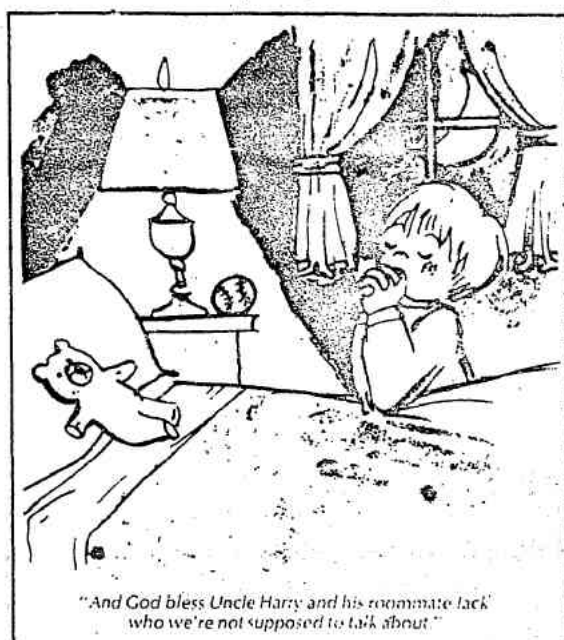
Gay Contact operates on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights from 6.30pm to 8.00pm at 47 3032.

Lesbian Line operates on Tuesday and Friday nights from 6.30pm to 8.00pm at 47 8882.

Tuesday 22nd March - Discussion on Coming Out.

Tuesday 29th March - Discussion on Coping in a Straight World.

Wednesday 30th March - Wine and Cheese Discussion Evening - 'Gay Liberation - Cross Cultural Perspectives'



"And God bless Uncle Harry and his roommate Jack who we're not supposed to talk about."

WOMEN IN HISTORY

-Part One of an Occasional Series

by Nancy Turbulence
(with thanks to Spare Rib)

It's a rare person who hasn't been affected by the Contemporary Women's liberation movement. Many people also know a bit about the fight for women's suffrage in England and America and have probably heard of the Pankhursts and Susan B. Anthony. But few could tell you of sixteenth century Elizabethan feminists, or of the Women's League for Health and Harmony, or of many other extraordinary and inspiring female organisations.

So now . . . unveiling what was, one hundred years ago, the biggest feminist organisation in the world . . . *The Women's Christian Temperance Union.*

Alcohol has always caused much misery in women's lives. In 1976 a survey of battered women in hospitals found that: "70% were assaulted on Friday or Saturday nights or Sunday lunchtime by their husbands on their return from the local pub or club."

In the 19th century when alcohol became cheaper than milk, the situation was worse. So the Women's Christian Temperance Movement, far from being the mad pleasure-destroying fanatics they are portrayed as, really did have a cause. People drank much more than they do now. Most medicines contained alcohol. Pubs were often the only dry, warm or properly lit places in the neighbourhood. Wages were not only spent but paid there and giving up drink meant risking complete social isolation - losing your job, being attacked in the street and even being refused admittance to hospital (brewers gave heavily to charity). Early teetotallers were often complete rebels - atheists, socialists and feminists. Many women

found feminism as a result of their work in temperance societies, (Susan B. Anthony started out as a Daughter of Temperance.) These women took as a central issue of temperance the right of women to divorce drunken husbands. As Elizabeth Cady Stanton said:

"Alas! alas! Who can measure the mountains of sorrow and suffering endured in an welcome motherhood in the abodes where terror-stricken women and children are the victims of strong men frenzied with passion and intoxicating drink?" Back in 1852, Stanton declared that a woman's most fundamental right was to her own body. This statement split the fledgling women's movement.

In 1873, the Temperance Movement hit the streets, led by the Women's Whisky Crusade. In Hillsboro, Ohio, women prayed for weeks outside the local saloons. Finally, under so much moral pressure, the saloonkeepers rolled their barrels of booze out into the streets and watched as they were destroyed with hatchets. The Whisky War raged through Ohio and the Midwest through to California. Crusading women had mud, eggs, brickbats and freezing water thrown at them by enraged barkeepers, were dragged through the streets and set on by dogs. The impetus for this crusade lasted a year and cost the US government over a million dollars in liquor taxes. But eventually the women went home, as one said, "all other places and things dull and unsatisfactory to me."

Carrie Nation, a 6ft tall folk-heroine of the most outrageous kind, was initially upset by a life size picture of Cleopatra on a saloon wall. "It is very significant that pictures of naked women are in the saloons", she said. "Women are stripped of everything by them. Her husband is torn from her, she is robbed of her son, her food and virtue, and then they strip her clothes off and hang her up in those dens of robbery and murder."

Carrie Nation smashed a bottle over the picture and returned the next day with several rocks and a steel bar to sweep the bar clean. She then travelled through Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois and Ohio and on to New York, paying for her cart full of bricks and axes by sales of her *Smashers Mail* and souvenir cardboard hatchets.

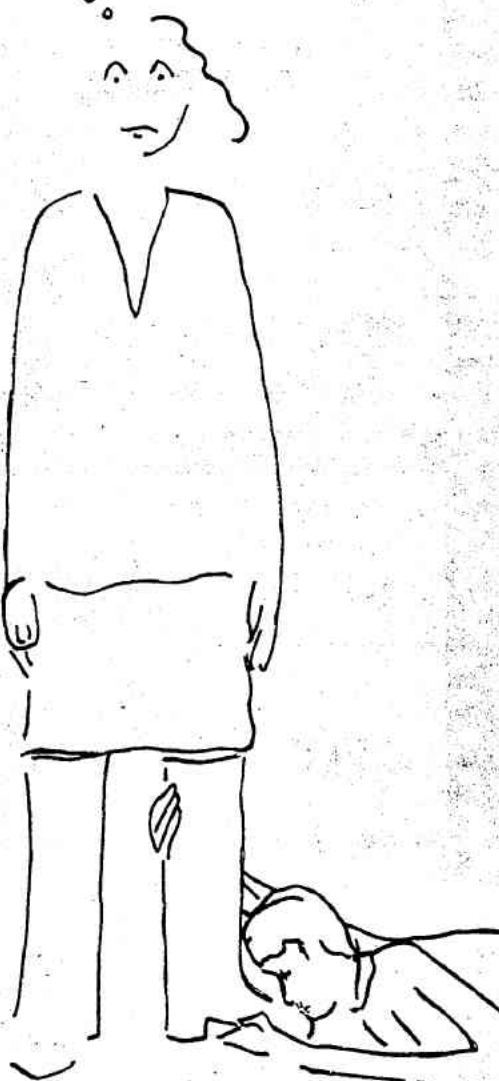
In the meantime, the Women's Christian Temperance Union had been founded. Their programme was "destruction of the liquor traffic, a living wage for all workers, an eight-hour day, equal civil rights and equal moral standards." As I said, the WCTU was a huge organisation with over 30,000 members in America and worldwide affiliates. Its first president, quite a radical feminist called Frances Willard was one of the best-known women of her day. The movement after 1880 became extremely diverse. Parts of it became more conservative, parts of it became more radical. Temperance women became involved in other fights - Factory Laws against child labour, the repeal of the Corn Laws, the abolition of slavery, dress reform and the fight against sexist advertising (yes, in the 1890's!)

Eventually, plagued by internal division and overtaken by the struggle for female suffrage, the movement subsided into the backwater of history. The current president of the WCTU believes that "the good Lord intended the wife to be in subjection to her husband". But in India the WCTU lives on and in Japan it has been in the forefront of the protest against Japanese prostitution tours visiting Korea.

Alcohol is still a major problem in women's lives as discussed at the beginning. We now have another enemy though - female alcoholism. Female alcoholism in this country over the last ten years has risen by over 100%. And for that extra reason, and for all the battered wives, "King Alcohol" is still women's enemy.

Perhaps the time has come to start fighting again.

THE WORLD HAS GONE CRAZY!



Moth of the Month

The Australian National University Moth and Butterfly Appreciation Society presents the "Moth of the Month" competition. Woroni issues 3-8 will each contain a different moth. Collect all six and paste them to the "Moth Poster" (appearing in Woroni 4). Completed posters should be placed in the Moth Box in the S.A. Office. Entries will be judged on neatness (a bit of colour will help). A prize and trophy will be awarded to the ANU 1983 "Moth Person of the Year". So get your scissors and glue ready and be a part of the all new, exciting "Moth of the Month" competition!



Scientific name *Brahmaea wallichii*
 Family Brahmaeidae
 Common name Owl Moth
 Wingspan 14-18 cm.
 Range North-eastern India (Himalayas, Assam) into Burma and China.
 Habits and habitat Found in the sub-tropical forests at low altitudes. The adults fly in the evening. During the day they may be found in full view, resting on the ground or trees with the wings open wide and when disturbed they rock back and forth on their wings, rather than fly away.
 Larval foodplants In captivity foods are privet, lilac and Ailanthus, in the wild, they may well be similar.
 Sexual dimorphism Sexes similarly marked and coloured, the male always smaller in size and especially so is the abdomen, antennae slightly finer, but not so obvious as in Saturniidae.
 Variations and similar species All *Brahmaea* species are found in the Old World. Best known is *B. Japonica*, a small species from Japan, but there are several other rather similar species in the Far East. Very similar to the above is *B. hearseyi*. The *Brahmaea* are in many ways closely related to the Saturniidae.

BE AT OUR FIRST MEETING
 7pm MONDAY 28th MARCH
 IN THE BOARD ROOM
 ALL WELCOME! (WINE AND CHEESE)

The Mind:

I lay in bed dead level, waiting for the bad news of my family.
 But who?
 A state of fourth dimension, I fell into when the news was broken to me.
 Daytime went quickly, and as night fell I went back to a semi-conscious state.
 My elders tried to make me stop hallucinating by putting a bottle of smelling salts to my nose,
 But it made me meander, to a deep state of frustration,
 on the outside of my body

David Ringrose

FLASH

for immediate release



GOD CREATING THE UNIVERSE

photo by Mrs. God

HEAVEN IS HOTTER THAN HELL

A peculiarity shared by many mathematicians is their obsession with puzzles and games. Yea, the ways of God are indeed mysterious and the only published work of this Ineffable Hugeness is replete with tricks and paradoxes.

Isaiah 30:26 advises us that,

'Moreover the light of the Moon shall be as the light of the Sun and the light of the Sun shall be sevenfold, as the light of seven days.'

From the above we can deduce that Heaven receives as much radiation as Earth does from the Moon and also forty-nine times as much as Earth does from the Sun. That is, Heaven receives fifty times the radiation that Earth does.

Now, the light from the moon we receive on Earth is a ten-thousandth of that from the Sun, so we can ignore that.

Heaven, being a stable place, loses as much radiation as it receives so, in effect, it loses fifty times as much heat as the Earth by radiation.

Let H = Absolute temp. of Heaven
 and E = " " " Earth (-300K)

Then, from the Stefan-Boltzmann law for radiation we have that,

$$\left(\frac{H}{E}\right)^4 = 50.$$

That is, H = 798K or 525°C.

The ever-cryptic Yahweh hides the temperature of Hell in Revelations 21:8 which threaten us thus:

'But the fearful and unbelieving shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone.'

Now a lake of liquid brimstone (sulphur) must be at a temperature of less than 444.6°C, the boiling point of sulphur.

Therefore, Heaven, at a temperature of 525°C is hotter than Hell which has a relatively cool maximum of 444.6°C.

Similar studies of Limbo and Purgatory were begun, but with talks of cuts to Catholic academic institutions, these have been suspended. It is hoped that with Mr Hawke's apotheosis these important investigations can continue with Government funding.

Leo

Page 18

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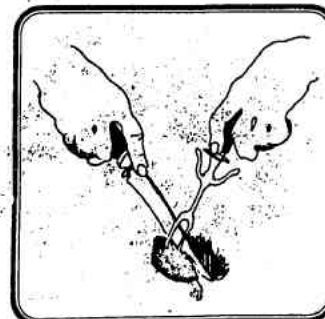
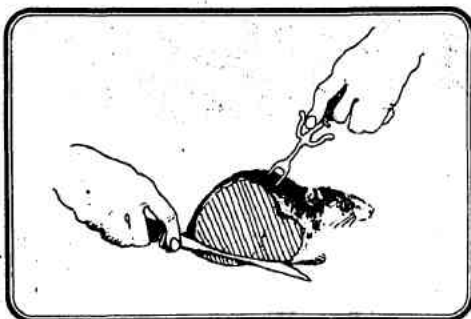
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QUALITY AND SERVICE AT THE RIGHT PRICE

FOOD



CHEAP EATING IN CANBERRA

Parakeet Cafe

— Possibly the best value food in Canberra. This is a vegetarian restaurant in Ainslie which specialises in unusual pizzas. They come in three sizes and all but the most prodigious eaters will have difficulty in consuming the smallest. Other recommended dishes — Spinach Lasagne (superb), Tempura, mushroom Moussaka and the desserts. Generous side salads are relatively inexpensive and quite tasty. For the sake of keeping prices down the setting is not lavish, the restaurant is often crowded and the over-worked waiter/cook is mostly unable to serve meals with great speed. Best nights to visit are Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday (it's closed on Monday). Unlicensed.

Garema Place Italian Restaurant —

'Mamma's Home Made Pasta'. A milk bar next to Sorrento's Pizza Bar in Garema Place has a small Italian restaurant at the rear of the premises. It has gained a reputation among students for serving very cheap and quite delicious pasta dishes and superb Italian desserts. The Canneloni is highly recommended as is the Paglia e fieno and the Spaghetti Marinare. The restaurant is quite cramped and in summer very stuffy and the waiting staff have difficulty in serving courses to those at one table at the same time. Unlicensed.

West China, Kingston—

Although this is slightly more pricey than the other restaurants reviewed it merits inclusion by virtue of its excellent food. The Chicken and Walnut combination main course is sumptuous as are the Honeyed prawns. This establishment specialises in cooking from Szechuan province in China and serves dishes which are different from mainstream Chinese meals. The Candied apples are a must for dessert. The service is good and it is advisable to book. Licensed.

Turkish Delight —

This is an excellent restaurant which is licensed but still quite cheap (\$10-12) per head with house wine. The best strategy is to go with a large group and order a lot of entrees. The Humus is superb as is the Yappak Dolma (stuffed vine leaves) and the Imam Bayildi is a treat (stuffed eggplant). The best dish of all is the Sucuk (Turkish Salami). The kebabs are generally good as are the Turkish coffee and desserts.

Smiths Bookshop Cafe —

This gem of a place is squeezed into the rear of one of the best bookshops in Canberra. It is open during the day only and offers a small selection of delightful meals such as Avocado spread on wholemeal bread (homemade) and Salmon pate. Order and savour one of their fresh fruit milkshakes. Croissants and English Breakfast tea are recommended for brunch on a Saturday morning. The cakes (baked on the premises) are delicious. The prices are reasonable and the only drawback is the lack of space.

Sesame —

A long time favourite vegetarian restaurant now located in Kingston. A variety of reasonably pleasant dishes — Vegetable Pie, Cauliflower and cheese etc. are offered. A combination of three dishes provides probably the most satisfying meal. The rhubarb crumble dessert is excellent, the setting is spacious and the prices are moderate. Unlicensed.

Vietnam Restaurant —

Formerly a great favourite among the inhabitants of O'Connor and Turner this restaurant has suffered a dramatic decline in standards over the past year. The food is bland, heavy and decidedly uninteresting. The other two Vietnamese restaurants come with a much higher recommendation. Unlicensed.

Vungtau —

Although I understand this is owned by the same people who own the 'Vietnam Restaurant' the food is generally of superior quality. The soups are quite superb, especially the Chicken and Ginger combination. The crispy skinned chicken is excellent. Servings are generous and three courses come to a little over \$10 per person. Unlicensed.

Simbads —

I have a weakness for Lebanese food which this restaurant serves along with standard Australian fare (steak & veges etc.). The Lebanese is fairly ordinary and the best strategy is to order the four (or five) dishes that are entrees (Humus, Tabouli, Lady's Fingers) and eat them with Lebanese bread. The desserts are reasonably good and cheap. The Australian meals are quite good also. This is a licensed self-service restaurant.

The Dalat —

Vietnamese restaurant in Yarralumla offers excellent south-east asian food at reasonable prices. Though rather a distance for most students to go, it is well worth a visit. Go late rather than early for an evening meal, as there are often millions of children between 6 and 7. The Dalat is best value if you go with a large group, and book in advance. The serving style is well suited to sharing dishes, so the larger the group, the greater, and cheaper the variety. The Trout in ginger is particularly good. About \$10 per head for several courses. Unlicensed.

Fast Food Caravans

One cheap way to overcome late night hunger in Canberra is to frequent the fast food caravans that are dotted around Civic. The oldest and best known of these is Dolly's, which is now situated close to the Canberra Workers' Club. This is especially popular with residents of nearby Toad Hall and serves excellent hamburgers. A relatively new 'van is one situated in the Mobil Service Station opposite the Century Cinema. This serves everything from Australian to Mexican food and is popular with cinema goers. Just opposite this, across Mort St., is a 'van which sells Asian food. Around the corner in another Mobil Service Station opposite the Canberra Times Office is an American Diner type caravan which sells hamburgers, hot dogs etc.

Canberra Workers' Club —The Carvery —

— Gaining access to the Workers' Club is never a problem for non-members and for around \$3.50 a reasonably tasty meal can be purchased between 6 & 8pm. The Carvery offers a choice of three types of meat with vegetables or salad and a bread roll. The servings are generous and free tea or coffee is available. While this is not haute cuisine it is nevertheless excellent value.

Gus's —

This tiny cafe, situated next to the Centre Cinema is one of the few places open until late in Canberra. Its proprietor is one of Canberra's characters. The interior of the cafe is lined with small posters containing quotes which range from the absurd to the radical to the blatantly sexist. The coffee and tea are very poor and the overworked waiting staff find it very hard to bring orders promptly.

Sorrento's —

This Pizza Bar is situated next to the Bible Shop in Garema Place was last year subject to a non-violent picket by gay rights people. The establishment's staff have a history of harassing homosexual couples who displayed affection. In the light of these occurrences I would urge readers to avoid patronizing Sorrento's.

Vitamins

Vitamins are an essential source of energy for your body. Some vitamins, such as A, B, C, D, & E are extremely well-known and get a very good press. Other vitamins, however are unfairly neglected because the media consider them less fashionable.

Vitamin F

Found chiefly in hamburgers, especially Big Macs, Wimpy Superbrunch eggburger benders, and those greasy things they serve from stalls. This vitamin is vital for the maintenance of acne.

Vitamin M

Occurs only in potato crisps (not Bovril and Cabbage flavour). Small amounts to be found in twiglets, cheese footballs and pork scratchings. This vitamin helps nourish those essential layers of blubbery, wobbly fat that might keep us alive an extra few minutes if we fell into the North Sea.

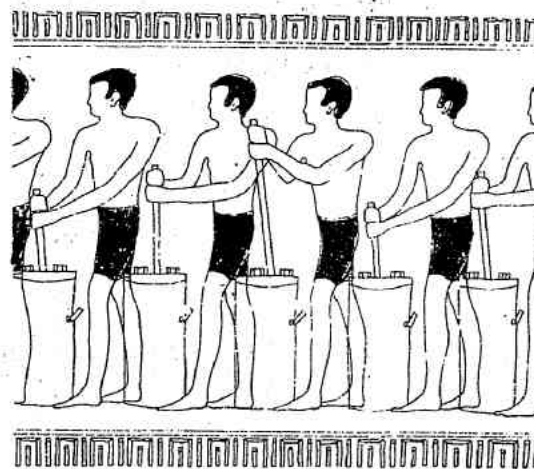
Toxicity Studies of the Refectory Food

A.R. Sachmullsen
B.Ref.S.(Ox.)M.Ref.S.
DR.Ref.S.(Harv.)

Coffee: Class A of the Poisons Table. Anyone ingesting this lethal substance should be gently rested on the nearest flat surface. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and external heart massage should be begun immediately. This substance affects the central nervous system, causing giddiness, hallucinations, collapse, and death. No cures have been found for its violent action, and only 1 in 50 cases of Coffee Consumption ever leads a normal life again.

Some of the natives, over periods of time, have developed an immunity to the action of this substance but it should be noted that their minds are totally destroyed.

Wagon Wheels: Class C of the Poisons Table. This is a cumulative poison, and its effects are only known after long periods of consumption. Dizziness, loss of memory and extreme paranoia, accompany the destruction of the brain which inevitably follows. Expectant mothers, should avoid this substance, as its effect on the developing foetus, is, as yet, unknown.



Free Drink

This issue's free drink for a snappy answer to a stupid question goes to K. Davis for the following little gem:

He: 'I'd like to get into your pants.'

She: 'Sorry, my pair is designed for one arsehole only.'

Vitamin Q

Lager, bitter, mild, and in fact anything out of a bottle, contains Vitamin Q. Vitamin Q helps stave off depression and promote lust. (Note: although it promotes lust, it carries with it an ingenious contraceptive side-effect.)

Vitamin X

Present in curries, served by restaurants situated in areas mysteriously free of dogs, cats and other stray fauna. Vitamin X is good for physical activity, usually very fast running. Unfortunately Vitamin X is never retained in the body for very long, so its nutritional value cannot be measured.

Vitamin X²

This is the vitamin you can acquire if you don't steer clear of the chicken.

Vitamin Y

Found mainly in high-tar cigarettes. Good for the nerves, helps steady the shakes, stave off depression. Macadanisation of interior organs can increase your body weight, but does toughen resistance to traffic vibration.

A FIRST YEAR'S GUIDE TO THE UNION

(Edited by A.J. Southwell,
B.Ref.S. (Hons))

Foreword

Upon entering the Union, one may notice many species of native fauna. It must be noted, that while disgusting, and somewhat primitive in their habits, they are protected by the Wildlife and Fisheries Act. Definitely no hunting allowed!

So, on your tour through the ANU Students Union, please enjoy the many splendours that will meet your eyes, but no feeding the animals!

The Bars

Professor C.J. Fletcher

There are five bars in the ANU Students' union. These comprise the two Species of Bars found in the Southern Hemisphere.

Firstly, there is the False, or Lesser Bar (Yoghurtus fanaticus), of which there are two sub-species; the Health-Food Bar and the Sandwich Bar. As the name suggests, these are not really 'Bars' in the true sense of the word, for they do not serve alcoholic beverages to the local wildlife. They do, however, attract large numbers of some fauna, especially at feeding times (9-10am and 1-2pm). It is recommended that even the casual viewer spend some time here, due to the immense variety of wildlife that inhabits these areas.

Secondly, and most importantly to the serious student of Bar Studies, is the species of Greater or True Bars. This is divided into three separate groups: the Steak Bar (Carniverous voracious) a rarely seen Bar, and one facing extinction due to lack of sales; The Uni Bar (Inebrius studentus) a Bar frequented at all times after 12 noon by much of the local wildlife including the rare Lecturer sub-species.

I should be noted that the Green-faced Spacie fanatic (Transistorus idiotus) also inhabits the area. This species is totally oblivious to all external stimuli, and its attention can only be attracted between games, or with the native phrase: 'Wanna game o' doubles?'. When with its mate, both of them are unreachable by all known means.

The last of the Bars, is one which is unfortunately misnamed the Knotholes Bistro. It is in fact a true Bar. It attracts more of the elegant wildlife, of the university, which any visitor to the Union should see, especially during the Spring-time, when their plumage is the most colourful.

This ends the summary of the Bars, and the first year student is recommended to visit all of them, at least twice.

Vitamin Z

Exists in glue, cocaine, heroin, LSD, helps you see things in the dark. Things which chase you out of the window. An essential vitamin for people under a great stress, such as fame, and who display great nervous activity (i.e. pop stars), increases resistance to long life and being forgotten.

WOMEN ON CAMPUS WED



1. pm
♀
room



WE NEED W.O.C. every wed. 1. pm. to share, discuss and organise!



On Sunday 27th February, the Women's coalition for Peace arrived from Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide to join Canberra women in a rally at the War Memorial. This was part of an international women's movement for peace, disarmament, and a nuclear free future.

About 200 women gathered at the War Memorial to sing and hear speeches. They then moved to the steps of parliament house. A larger-than-life size puppet representing Mr Pat Riarchy was paraded to the amusement of police and on-lookers while 15 women entered Kings Hall. There they formed a mock parliament and a women's policy was passed unanimously. It included a call for peace and disarmament, free community-based childcare and women's health services.

All over the western world women are taking non-violent action for peace.

In Britain on December 12th 1982, 30,000 women circled Greenham Common air base, a designated site for housing cruise missiles.

In November 1980, 2000 women took part in the Women's Pentagon Action in Washington DC, demanding bilateral nuclear disarmament.

In 1981 Nordic Women for Peace marched from Copenhagen to Paris. Forty women walked for seven weeks and were joined by 5000 others as they reached Paris.

In 1982 the Stockholm to Minsk Women's Peace March was a peaceful march into Russia.

Women of all ages, of all walks of life, have been joining together in action against the nuclear madness of our time. These women in Britain, the United States and Europe live under the imminent threat of nuclear weapons. We in Australia are not seen to live under the direct threat, but we do. We have the uranium which fuels those nuclear bombs, we have US bases on our soil and allow nuclear powered and nuclear armed vessels into our ports and airports. Any kind of nuclear war in the northern hemisphere would turn this world into a radioactive wasteland.



CLOSET ART EVENT

The first 'event' of the Women's Salon was staged at Gorman House on Sunday 6th March. The fact that it was the group's debut in the exhibition of women's art, gives us a reason to overlook the slight sloppiness of presentation to what was more important: the content and atmosphere of "The Closet Art Event". (The name, in case you're wondering as I did, referred to the lay-out of the exhibition as a bedroom, kitchen and lounge room. You could be forgiven for not making the connection however.)

The difference in atmosphere of the day was largely, if not wholly, due to the fact that it was open to females only. For those women who had never been in a large all-female group before, the difference in the general feeling was quite surprising. It was also something which people appeared to enjoy. Each stage of the event took place in a very relaxed and informal way.

The word "Event" was chosen by the group as a way of covering a fairly wide variety of art work. During the day several plays and readings took place in the centre of the room. Scattered around this same room small exhibitions of various individuals' art work were displayed. People wandered around examining these or alternately sat and listened to the plays and readings as they wished.

There was quite a lot of unusual textile work on display. Unusual in that it was either extremely painstaking (and therefore rarely done, like some of the exquisite handmade lace) or simply effectively designed such as the embroidery, knitting and applique. An exhibition of masks and another of jewellery had utilised a variety of media and there was also pottery, weaving, photography and homemade jams, pickles and chutney thrown in for good measure. What drew the odds and ends together was the fact that they were all media of self-express-

ion — and of an often particularly female kind.

This last was most evident in the plays and readings written by and concerned with women. Some were abstract while others weren't, and their subjects ranged from relationships to self expression (or suppression of it). All were very personal — often written by the reader or actor. Some of the performances made their debut on the day, with the hope that the people there would act as a sounding board to test the possibility of future performances.

When people had heard and seen enough, Devonshire Tea was served outside, as discussion of what they had just seen, of the various workshops the Women's Salon hold, and an auction of several magnificent cakes and vegetables began.

The Women's Salon are now assessing their first event and are planning others for the future.

Simone Evans



Women and Revolution

Why hasn't the women's revolution been won? We've been around longer than both the bourgeoisie and the proletariat and they had their revolutions some time ago, while we're still not even sure what our revolution is, or how to fight it. All that the bourgeoisie and the proletariat had to do was to gain control — most often by force — of the means of production and co-ercion in their own country. Women's revolution, because all women are sisters, has to be worldwide. Its form is also its end. It is about structurelessness, non power and non exploitation. How do you bring about that kind of revolution? Simply in our own heads. So that we end up like Buddhists, being able to detach ourselves from any abuse directed at ourselves or others because it doesn't matter, we're somewhere else where they can't reach. But what if all women don't choose to become buddhist feminists, their oppression will continue to be very real. We can't detach ourselves from that.

Feminists in the late 19th and early 20th century in western society thought that the vote was the women's revolution. By becoming 50% of the voting population the State would have to take notice of women's issues, it would have to improve women's condition or we'd simply vote for the other party. But when the other party has the same oppressive attitude to women what do you do then?

Feminists in pre-socialist countries thought that socialism with its promise of liberation for all was the women's revolution. Certainly women's revolution was pursued immediately after the Chinese and Russian revolutions. But it was used to consolidate the power of the male-dominated, male-concerned, communist parties, and not, to free women. Women's liberation was used, especially in China, to smash family loyalty so that the individual's allegiance could be transferred to the state. Women as the most oppressed members in the family were particularly focused upon. A few years later, when the socialists had consolidated their power and sought now to rapidly modernise and industrialise the economy, the struggle for women's liberation was abruptly ended. A stable family base was what was now needed. Many of the early legislative social reforms such as easy divorce and in Russia the decriminalisation of homosexuality and free abortion were repealed. Women's oppression you see, is the base of a stable family base.

Women in Russia, China and America all have at least one of the prerequisites — economic independence, the socialisation of childcare and housework and an autonomous women's movement — that contemporary western feminists believe are necessary for the women's revolution. Most women in Russia work in the paid labour force. They are more widespread throughout the work force, are better paid and have better access to education, childcare and maternity benefits than do western women. Yet this has not provided them with the strength to fight the state's recent introduction of restrictive labour laws banning women from about 460 occupations. The government

desperately wants to halt the decline in population growth and has started to ideologically harass women back into the home to get on with breeding. While in the workforce they are to be restricted to jobs that won't harm their wombs.

The socialisation of housework and childcare is widespread throughout China and so were consciousness raising and speak-bitterness-against-the-male oppressor groups. But this has not provided women with the strength to fight their being used as a demographic tool. China is vastly overcrowded, and is expecting a new baby boom. There is a very real possibility, I believe, that the state might be tempted to act out Zoe Fairbairn's horrific novel *Benefits* and become the sole arbiter of which women can have children and when. The *China Daily*, in a recent report on controlling population growth stated: 'Persuasion is preferable to administrative and pecuniary measures, and contraception to abortion. Compliance must be ensured, however, for the population problem in China today is of such a pressing nature that individual whims must be subject to the interests of society as a whole.' The Chinese government is directing families to have only one child. Female infanticide is being increasingly practised so that one child will be a male.

American women have had the other prerequisite necessary for the women's revolution, a strong, articulate, autonomous women's movement yet they could not even get the Equal Rights Amendment passed. A feminist oriented manual on women's health *Our Bodies/Ourself* is being banned from local libraries while the pornography industry is allowed to gross four billion dollars a year. It has grown in the last 12 years from a 14 million dollar to a 4 billion dollar a year industry. Many commentators believe that pornography is patriarchy's retaliation to feminism. Whatever it is over 12 years feminism has been unable to do anything about that, and other forms of male violence. Every 18 seconds a woman is beaten in America.

A strong material base, the socialisation of housework and childcare, and an autonomous women's movement has not proved that it can even hold its own against patriarchy, let alone start the women's revolution.

Women are barely there. We are an economic and particularly a demographic tool for the patriarchy. We became that soon after our own birth. We are directed that way by everything — looks, language, TV, ads, films, teachers, civic groups, governments, policy, peers, aunts, uncles, siblings and parents. I remember Sue Bellamy, a woman-identified artist,* telling a group of women last year that women are dispossessed — of ourselves. Our situation is even worse than dispossessed Aborigines for we have no dreamtime. We have lost even that. It's not time — and it may even in the end be unnecessary — to work for political change. First, we have to make ourselves as women, inviolable. We have to find our culture, give ourselves a history, a sense of self. Men have always been able to take away with ease

gains that we have struggled for because we have no inviolable sense of self, of our rights to have our demands met before beating inflation or solving the population question.

The women's revolution form is its end. It is us. Women, ourselves, are the revolution. We are the revolutionary power of the revolution. Women have the power of neutron bombs. Our united withdrawal of support for the patriarchy would devastate if not completely, destroy it. Neutron bombs destroy everything but buildings. We'd destroy everything but what Leghorn and Parker call in their book *Women's Worth* 'positive female values'. These values include creation of life, nurturing and caring, down to earth, having common sense, reality-based, sharing information and discussing it, co-operation, placing others' needs above their own, hard-working, sensitive, intuitive, in touch with spontaneous self and preferring harmonious to threatening power.

Leghorn, Parker and many women see these values as innately belonging to women, because we create and maintain life and because our monthly cycles and pregnancies bring us close to nature. Men, on the other hand, are hunters of life and believe nature can be controlled. If our biology is our destiny there's never going to be a women's revolution. Men won't be able to change their hormonally-induced patriarchal ways and women won't be able to resort to killing them off because *our* hormones won't let us.

It is myopic to put haloes over our own heads. By maintaining that women are closer to nature than men we continue to distort elements of our own selves. We are nature and so are men. We don't say that female dogs are closer to nature than male dogs because they bear and rear the children. It is as silly to say the same of humans and it is silly to create polarities between life and death. Life depends on death. Three times a day — for those who don't eat in between meals — we feed from death. Women have only not gone gladly off to war with men because they've never been allowed to. Women can, and are, now joining combat forces in America. They can't yet go to the front line but I'm sure they will when they can.

It does no harm to admit that Leghorn and Parker's list of 'positive female values' are a part of our socialisation. It means we can choose to accept those values that fit in with the women's revolution and discard those that don't. It also means that it is possible to fit men into the revolution because they too are free to choose those values.

The badge being worn by many of Canberra's feminist knitters saying 'Knitting is Revolutionary' is the women's revolution for it proudly proclaims that women's activities are important, that we stand by them. Women's Studies courses, women's history and archives, women identified art, women's swimming, cycling, bushwalking collectives are the women's revolution. Women, joining the army, the paid workforce, parliament is not because they are only joining the patriarchy. We may be able to gain some ten-

uous reforms by joining in in these spheres but tenuous reforms are not revolution.

Women's gaining control of their bodies is the women's revolution. Women's fertility belongs only to themselves and never to the state. It is not to be shared even with male lovers. Unless we retain complete ownership of our bodies, as men do, our vagina will never be free from having to carry our identity. Men who are raped react with anger to the physical assault on their body, women most often experience rape as a devastating psychological assault on their very core. Rape is an important weapon for patriarchy.

Shulamith Firestone in the *Dialectic of Sex* suggests that losing — rather than gaining — complete control of fertility would be the women's revolution. She suggests that if babies emerged from test-tubes instead of women's wombs there would be no more need for sexual distinction or women's oppression. While I agree with her premise that women's ability to bear children is the source of their oppression, her means to prevent that from happening remain patriarchal. Technology is an exploitative, alienating tool that has not proved itself to be free of male bias. Even if technology was not created to serve patriarchy test-tube babies come not only from test-tubes but from experiments on thousands of animals and cannot be the means to our revolution.

Firestone also failed to recognise that making babies in test-tubes does not therefore make women infertile. Unless they are to be genetically interfered with (again after having first used up the lives of thousands of animals on experiments) women are going to have to practice birth control all of their fertile lives. And I doubt there will be any choice in the matter.

Animal liberation is the women's revolution. The revolution has to restore harmony not only between men and women but between humans and the environment and other animals. Over three million animals are used in experiments every year and billions more are reared in experiments every year and billions more are reared in factory farms as food. America alone produces three billion factory farmed chickens a year.

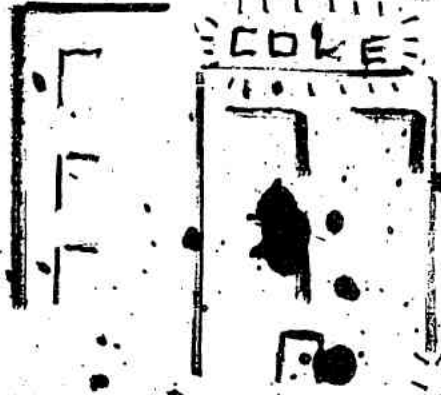
Women were not the first oppression. If you've read Genesis you'll know it was both a snake (i.e. an animal) and Eve that persuaded Adam to take a bite of the forbidden fruit of knowledge. In passing sentence God condemned both animals and women to live under patriarchal rule. But he set degrees of oppression. It was the snake who persuaded Eve to persuade Adam to eat of the apple, so God punished the snake — animals — most of all. We have always known that men will have to give up their power for the women's revolution. Women will also have to give up the vestiges of patriarchal power within them.

* The Women's Archives, Rm 2089 Haydon-Allen Building has a 20 minute video taped interview of Sue Bellamy and also a short video of some of her work. At her request it is being made available only to women for viewing.

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IN THE

parking lots, petrol stations and car dealers.



Highrise

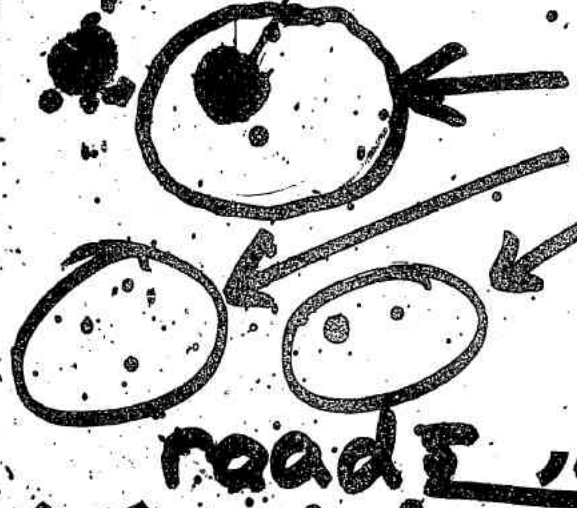
ELLY

Cars

concrete

Letras set

WHAT



road

UGLY

Parker For People not cars!!

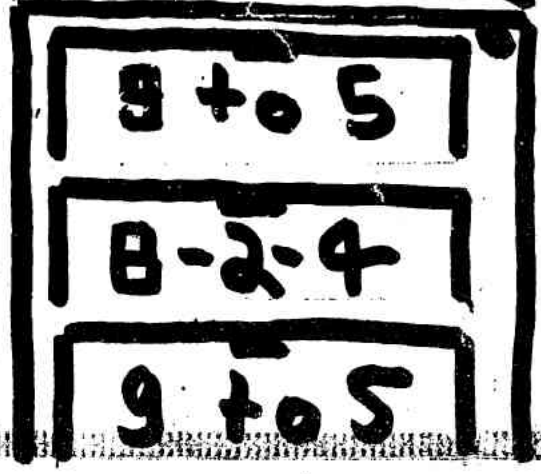
This page is bought to you by the letter P [For Profit]

The architecture of every epoch, from that of the primitive commune right through to that of the bourgeoisie, reflects the dominant activities and aspirations of the ruling class of that epoch. Thus the former merchant cities of Western Europe - thriving centres of trade till yesterday - reflected through their cobbled streets, ornate bridges and exquisite housing the social dominance of the merchants and their desire to press upon potential customers their own sense of good taste. In radical contrast to this is the city of the modern bourgeoisie: here the bourgeois glorify themselves by enacting huge architectural abortions - hideous offences to live and work within this environment. Perhaps of all the structures even more so than the towering office blocks which reflect the bourgeoisie's belief that people can be filed away in exactly the same manner as paper in a filing cabinet, the road expresses the true mentality of the bourgeoisie: one dimensional, offensive and omnipresent. (K. Marx Capital, Vol.6 p. 272)

PLACES

our our

ESSO



CITIES

a bird attempting to sing above the noise of the traffic.

ARE!

a tree attempting to grow.



L00 1

As usual Marx is talking through his arse or if you prefer in a rather long winded fashion. What he really means to say - I should know because not only am I an intimate friend of his but I also made the quote up - is that our whole unborn environment is tailored to the whims and economegocentricity of the high rise developers, highway engineers, motor car companies and brick veneer builders.

Diametrically opposed to the bourgeoisie's architectural abortions is the mural which go some of the way to making up for the disgusting cities that capitalism has imposed on us. Of particular interest is one of the three murals from Woolloomooloo which each express in their own ways: "Down with profit at any price".



Ainslie shop.



See how much nicer the city looks when it is decorated with a few murals.

L00 2

People = Profits

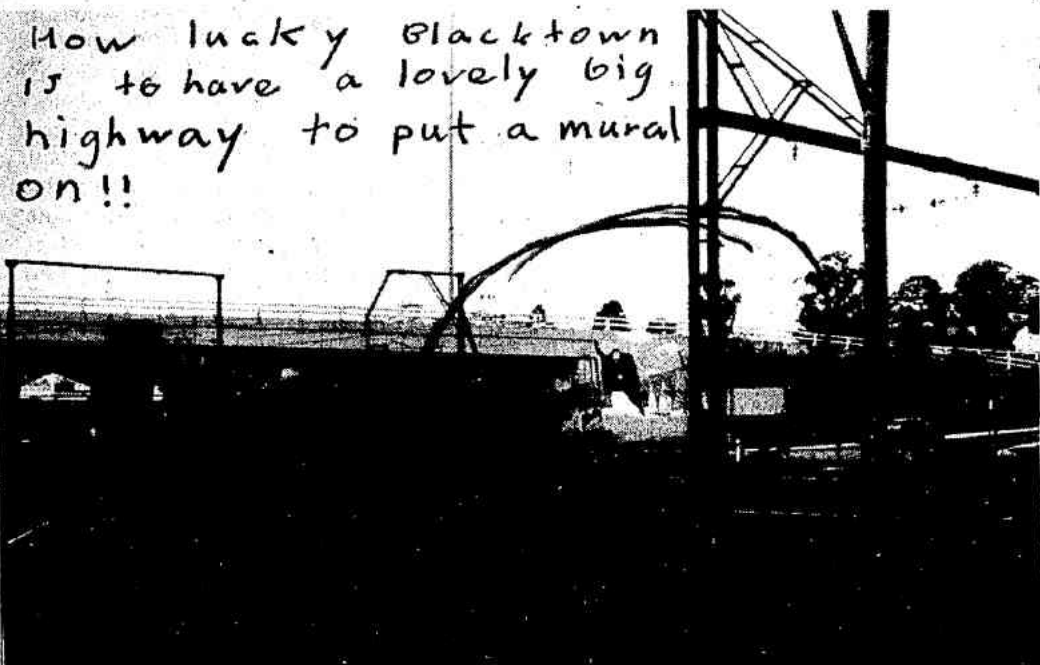
[inscription found on the bed head of every civil engineer and inventor worth their salt]

Blacktown

there are on the pylons of the eastern suburbr railway

in Woolloomooloo
P.S sorry for spelling woolloomooloo wrongly before.

How lucky Blacktown is to have a lovely big highway to put a mural on!!



L00 3.

L00 4

LIFE, THE UNIVERSE AND ALMOST EVERYTHING



Editorial

I have had my spies out, checking up on who has been reading the last issue of *Life, the Universe and Almost Everything*. It was a special feature to be read **BY MEN ONLY**, but it has come to my notice that some women have read it, as well as one or two men who haven't. I had considered putting it in a special sealed section, but technical difficulties prevented this. Okay, okay, I have to admit it, yes I am delighted that some women have read it as well. I was only using the old trick of "Don't Read This" in the hope that you would be driven to do so in a fit of rage, envy or pique.

This week is part one of the article on Relationships — the second part will appear in the next *Woroni*. There is so much to say about relationships that I have decided to write separate features on the related topics of Love, Sex, and Being Single, for future issues.

On another note, on Sunday 27th March there will be peace rallies all over Australia and in Canberra. I hope that you will be there to support the cause, if you believe in it that is. Despite what anyone says to the contrary, widespread public support for such issues has a powerful effect on politicians and policies. It was encouraging last year to see such a wide range of people marching for peace in Canberra — people of all ages and political backgrounds, as well as whole families. So, if you believe in nuclear disarmament, make the effort to attend.

For those of you interested in Co-counselling, there are now two groups running each week. If you haven't heard about co-counselling and you're interested, read the short article in the first copy of *Woroni* or the Orientation Week Handbook. It is all about learning the basic skills of counselling in order to give other people effective support and get it in return. If you're interested contact me any time at the Counselling Centre, ext 2442.

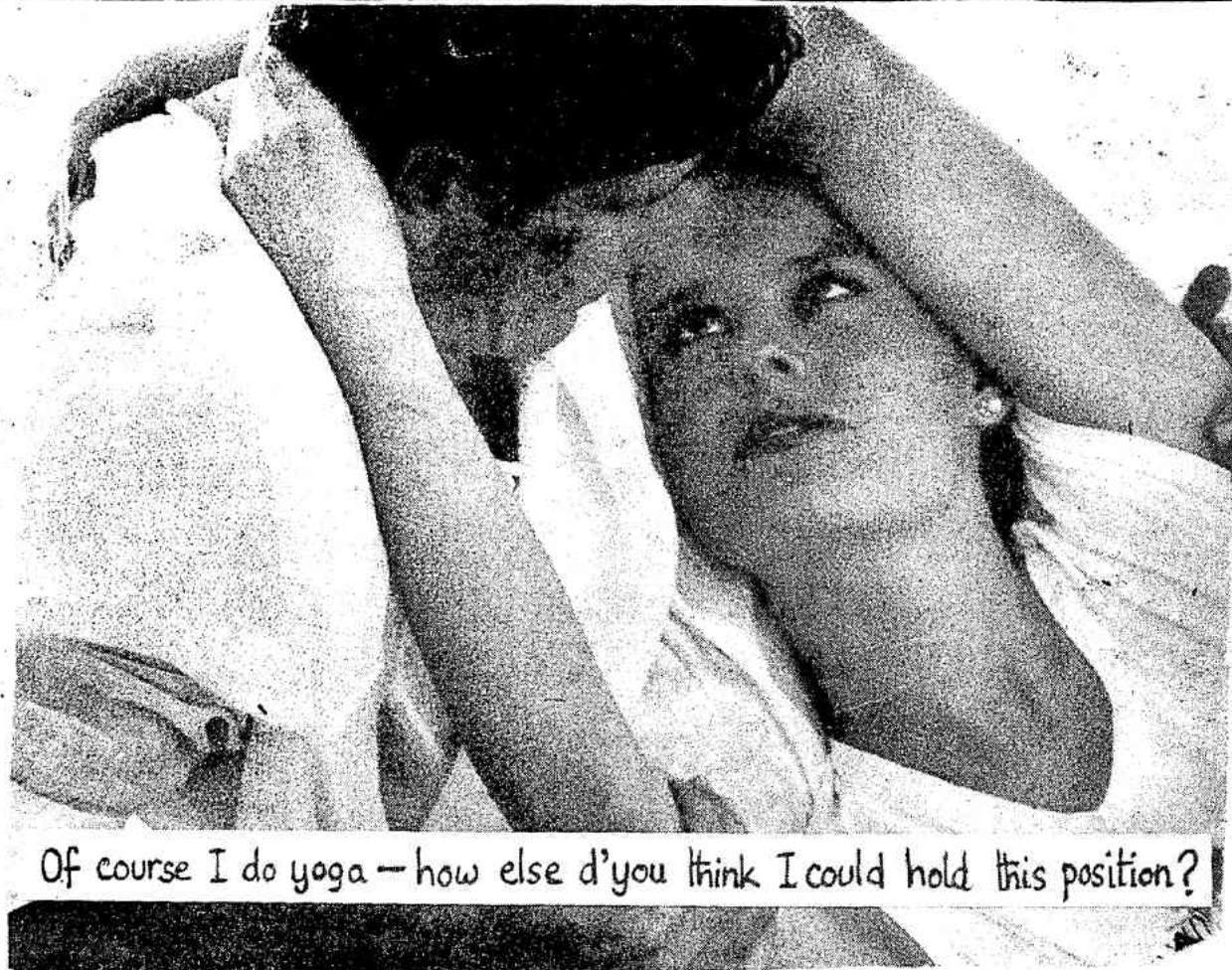
Finally, I thought I'd let you in on the *Useless Facts of the Week*. Did you know that 96 million Americans wear glasses, 11 million claim pure English ancestry and 9.6 million go bowling each week? The sooner we get these kinds of statistics for Australia the better.

Neil Adams

poetry

"Nothing ventured, nothing gained" he says . . .
So, all-on-tiptoe, bright,
intense,
I launch into the air
my fragile
thought-craft,
Words
And wait,
and comes back —
nothing.

Page 24



Of course I do yoga — how else d'you think I could hold this position?

Relationships between women and men

PART ONE

To a human being there is nothing more interesting than another human being — we are much more interested in each other than in the objects around us. But because we are surrounded by so many other people, we can afford to be choosy about whom we establish relationships with. In my experience as a counselor and co-counsellor there is nothing that people talk about more than about relationships — either making up, breaking up, or the lack of them.

In this fascination with each other we are not alone in the animal kingdom. Out of all the creatures in the world there is nothing as alluring to a lesser-spotted ring-tailed possum as, you guessed it, another L.S.R.T.P., particularly if it is of the opposite sex. As a species we are biologically, socially, visually, semantically, phenomenologically, eco-psycho-spiritually attuned to each other. In other words, relationships are important to us.

CULTURAL CONDITIONING vs NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS

The appearances in our cultures are that women and men find it almost impossible to relate to each other in an intelligent, mutually-respecting and loving way with any consistency over any long period of time. Most enduring relationships seem to be ones that involve a great deal of irrationality and oppression, e.g. dominance and submission.

In fact, the reality underneath is that women and men are naturally disposed towards excellent, enjoyable relationships with each other, and only conditioning and memories of painful experience get in the way.

WHAT IS A RELATIONSHIP?

One major problem is that no-one knows what a relationship is. When you say the word 'relationship', everyone nods wisely, but they all think of uniquely different things. When you start getting to know someone, you don't as a rule sit down and say "O.K. our relationship is going to work on these guidelines — we can expect this and this together, but definitely not that or that". If we were to do this, then we could always say "well no, actually I wanted something quite different." But typically, no definition of the relationship is discussed and agreed upon, though sometimes this is worked out over a matter of time. Instead of well worked out ways of interacting, there is often a longing for the other person to provide us with the things we've always missed out on in life. There are many unspoken assumptions — "that we should meet each others' needs naturally, that of course you want what I want", etc. But that isn't so. No two people pick up the same set of needs and longings, though sometimes they are unfortunately close, so that people stay together for a long time, for the wrong reasons.

RELATIONSHIPS ARE LIKE CHRISTMAS

Very often at Christmas we give others the presents we would most like to receive ourselves. We give flowers, the books we would like to read, or the luxuries we would never afford ourselves. It's often the same with relationships — the ways that we show we care for our partner are just the ways we'd love to be

cared for ourselves; the compliments we give are just the ones we would like to receive.

One important factor in forming relationships has to do with hope — hope that your partner will see you and accept you for who you are, hope that your life will be better with this person around than it was without them, hope that you will in fact function better in the world around you. If there isn't hope then the relationship generally doesn't happen. But such hopes and expectations almost never get expressed explicitly so that the other person can understand and help.

WE NEED TO SPELL OUT THE RELATIONSHIP WE WANT

You need to decide in any relationship whether you're prepared to do the hard work of making things explicit, whether you'll take nothing for granted, whether you can help each other in different ways. Life is too short to not talk about how you feel, or to keep guessing what the other person is thinking all the time. The content of any relationship needs to be spelled out clearly and completely and agreed to by both partners.

This process may need to be initiated by the woman, in order to counteract the sexist position where the male dominates and makes the running in the relationship. If a woman has begun a relationship with a man, she needs to think through, and spell out in detail, exactly what she wants the relationship to be and communicate this to him. If he does not agree, then she should not accept the friendship on those terms. If she holds to a firm position and does not reject the man himself (but rather the terms he offers) then most men will sooner or later

accept her viewpoint with relief, and so become her friend.

If a man does not come around, then the woman should postpone any relationship but not reject the person — she should say clearly that it isn't him she doesn't like, but only his unreasonable attitudes which she cannot accept without compromising her self-respect. She should hold out the possibility, if he changes his position later, of the accepting him as a friend, so that his fear of rejection does not come into play. To avoid the two culturally conditioned alternatives generally open to women — either to reject the man outright, or to submit to something she doesn't agree with — will almost guarantee a circle of good male friends.

NEXT ISSUE:

**ATTRACTING PEOPLE AND
MAINTAINING RELATIONSHIPS**



anu health service

Good health can make a positive contribution both to academic success and to personal growth. With these ends in view the ANU Student Health Service aims to provide free, informal and confidential access to primary health care to all students — undergraduate and graduate, full-time and part-time, and their spouses (but not their children).

In the context of the learning environment our bias is towards health rather than disease, prevention rather than cure, self-sufficiency rather than dependency. Although medication is prescribed when necessary we prefer to discuss with students alternative non-chemical methods of coping with illness or stress, such as Diet, Activity, Relaxation and Empathy (DARE TO BE WELL is our slogan).

Building up a high level of wellness by adopting a healthy lifestyle can help one deal more effectively with the stresses of examinations or thesis writing. In the long run, sensible habits of living can also protect against the premature development of so-called diseases of civilisation — heart disease, cancer and chronic mental illness — prevention of which is of great economic importance to the individual and to the community.

Location

The Health Service is situated in the Health and Counselling Centre in North Road, adjacent to the Sports Union. The Community Nurse has an office on the first floor of the Union Building and also in Burton-Garran Hall.

Times

The Health Service is open during university working hours — in the mornings as a drop-in clinic, and in the afternoons by appointment. The physiotherapist is available on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by appointment. A vaccination clinic operates on Monday afternoons and an IUD Clinic operates on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Fitness testing is undertaken on Tuesday and Thursday mornings after an initial consultation.

Staff

Doctors:
Bryan Furnass, Judy Leigh, Robin Jenkins

Clinic Nurses:
Margaret Miller, Jan Hennessy

Community Nurse:

Lindsay Sales

Physiotherapist:

Trish Levick

Support Staff:

Maureen Krascum, Josje van der Vliet

Telephone Numbers:

Health Service: (49) 4598 & 3598
Community Nurse: (49) 4586

Emergencies:

Security — Dial 9
Lifeline 82 2222
Royal Canberra Hospital 43 2111

The Sports Union is offering the opportunity for you to learn the entire graceful movement of T'ai Chi Ch'uan (known to some as 'Chinese Shadow Boxing') in twelve weeks by attending classes for an hour in the morning each weekday. The class times have been altered to 7am to 8am each morning to allow on-campus students to return to their halls of residence in time for their sit-down breakfast.

The movement comprises a fixed sequence of gentle transitions from one posture to another and, because no unreasonable physical demands are made on the learner, it is ideal for adults of any standard of physical fitness.

In the quest for 'exercise' people of developed societies (primitive societies' life provided sufficient exercise) found that certain sequences of physical movement involving set changes in posture not only provided exercise, but also generated a cumulative effect of substantial increases in alertness, stillness and separation from emotion. (The contemporary study of 'body language' is concerned with the reverse of this — the effect of internal state upon external physical configuration.)

This physical avenue to alertness and separation was used by Eastern Cultures because it by-passed the intellect; thus producing the same internal changes for all those performing the same sequence of movements — regardless of the level of intellectual development. Hatha Yoga is an example of a gentle form of this kind of training, whilst the 'turning' dances of the Dervishes of Turkey or the Morris dances of Southern England are remnants of a more vigorous kind.

A number of oriental martial arts combine this style of training with exercise and the development of combat techniques. A study of martial art is not attending a weekly calisthenics of dancing class where students are taught a few 'killer blows'. Martial Art as the name suggests, is a study of military skills as a way of life. This study should include physical training, combat techniques, strategy, self-development and self-control, with a strong emphasis on morals and ethics and integrating *all* the principles studied with day to day living.

This course will concentrate on only one aspect of the study of T'ai Chi Ch'uan. There will be no combat or physical contact of any kind, and your task will simply be to follow the correct sequence as best you can.

There will be little time given to philosophical explanations, or to highly intellectual discourses on the mechanics of the body. Your training will be designed to assist you to recall physical movements, observe and copy the movements of others and understand your body better. The movement will do the rest of the teaching.

The class proceeds as a group, and each new posture is explained clearly.

The transition from one posture to another is always gentle and without employing any strength — in fact, physically weaker people are often able to catch on quicker because they have a more gentle action.

Individuals develop at different rates according to their level of concentration and physical co-ordination, and how often they practice.

This gentle, continuous movement stretches and extends all the joints, muscles, and tendons as well as stimulating the circulation of the body. Students usually comment on improved health, new poise and balance, greater flexibility along with an increase in general alertness, concentration and positive attitude to life in general.

There are many different styles of T'ai Chi Ch'uan around today. Students often ask why there are so many, and if they are all 'correct' as they claim they are, why are they so different in approach? All legitimate forms of T'ai Chi Ch'uan have the following characteristics in common:

1. Each form displays its own specific set of postures which are used in a constant, set sequence.
2. This set sequence of postures is connected by a gentle continuous fixed sequence of movement which is synchronized with specific patterns of breathing.
3. Each technique embodied in the sequence of postures may be efficiently used for self defence.

4. each segment of the movement has the capacity to be used, in isolation, for some therapeutic purpose; either as a remedial exercise for a specific disorder or to promote the well being of specific physiological functions.

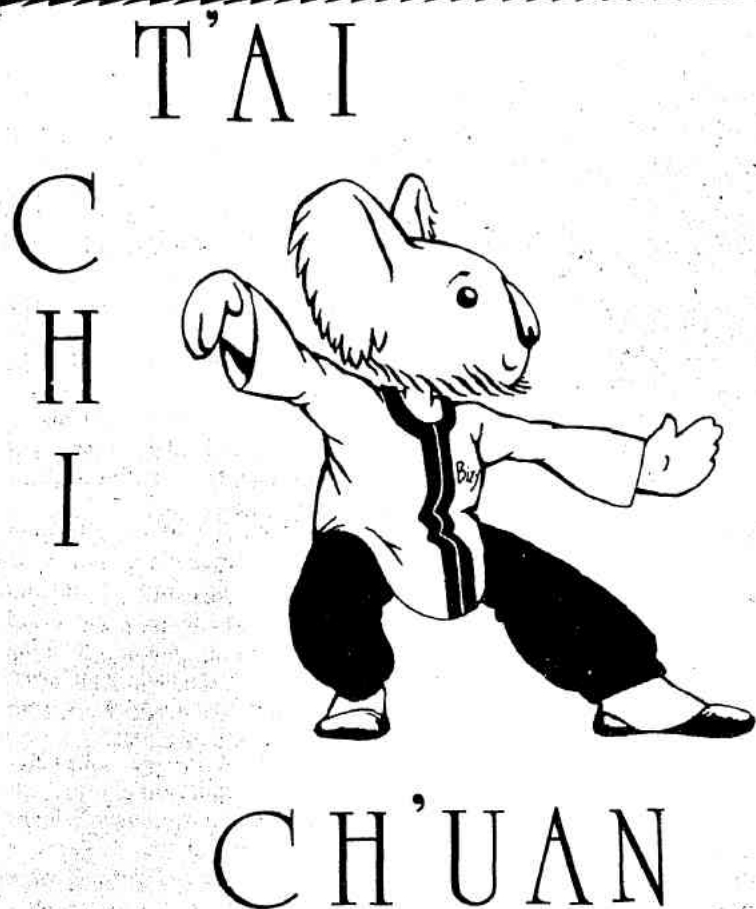
Thus, there is really only one concept of T'ai Chi Ch'uan which has many external physical forms.

The origins of T'ai Chi Ch'uan are not known and any claims for a particular style being the 'original style' is, at least, dubious. What *can* be asserted however, on the grounds of the four criteria outlined above is that a particular style of movement 'is correct' or that 'it contains error'.

The sequential movement taught at the ANU has been checked according to oriental martial arts and traditional Chinese medical criteria and found to contain no error.

Students should wear loose, comfortable clothing and flat shoes. You must attend each morning class. Classes commence on Monday 14th March.

Enquiries: ANU Sports Union 49 2860
or call in at the Sports Centre.



new!

The Cynopodes: being a fable of the fortunes of a gentleman: serialised here for our reading elite: those with discerning taste and thoroughly nice manners.

(NB: a degree from Oxford or Cambridge; a cup of Earl Grey tea; or a familiarity with *Brideshead Revisited* would be an advantage.)

'And others there be in Ethiopia, and each of them have only one foot, so great and so large that they beshadow themselves with the foot when they lie gasping on the ground in strong heat of the sun; and yet they be so swift that they be likened to hounds in swiftness of running, and therefore among the Greeks they be called Cynopodes. Also some have the soles of their feet turned backward behind the legs, and in each foot eight toes, and such go about and stare in the desert of Lybia.'

Guy de Mandeville

Chapter I

(Melbourne circa 197-)

With dainty steps Julian Apscott-Brown advanced quickly between the tables in the Tropicana Bar and dropped down into the vacant seat alongside Cecil Preston-Hardwick.

"Marvellous," he gurgled, "the very man I was looking for." He thrust his hand into his jacket pocket and held out a tidy pile of typewritten sheets to Cecil.

"Darling thing, you must help us out," he announced in fruity tones. "That old fart Charles Tresider has gone and sprained ankle crawling out of Georgina Lamb's bed. We must have you for the show tomorrow night."

"Me!" Cecil lit a cigarillo and coolly flicked the match neatly behind a lush rubber plant. "I've never acted in my life."

"When has that ever mattered? The whole thing's a million laughs and you don't have to do much. You just come on in the last scene as the Contessa Vianna di Como. Here's the part; you read it yourself."

"But, Julian darling, I ask you, — do you honestly see little me as a Wog princess?"

"Stranger things have presented themselves at auditions," replied Julian encouragingly. "Wait till we've dolled you up with a moustache — discreet of course — and a pair of brass ear-rings." He giggled a little. "You'll be the hit of the show. All the old queens will be chasing after you like a pack of bloodhounds."

"You coarse old thing" Cecil blushed slightly, but nevertheless looked pleased. "Now, what am I supposed to do?"

"You just leap around the stage brandishing a whip and shouting, 'Hurrah, Lenin is dead!'"

"Is that how Contessas usually talk?"

"It's the way this one does. Then you suddenly catch sight of Georgina crouching in the corner in her all-together —"

"In her 'all-together'?"

"Well, not completely. You see, she is wearing these very kinky, thigh high black leather boots."

"Why, in long black leather boots?"

"That's her idea. She thinks she looks more alluring in them. You give a sort of lustful yell and grab her by the arm."

"Which arm?"

"Then she cries out — 'Spare me, spare me! I am only an innocent girl!'"

"A bit heavy isn't it?"

"Then you say, 'I have never yet spared man or woman.'"

"I — have — never — yet — spared — man — or — woman."

"Marvellous, darling!" And at the same time you drag her to her feet, then Larry Hopwith Jones rushes on stage and hits you over the head with his guitar."

"A real guitar?"

THE CYNOPODES



Just then a man in a business suit stepped into the bar. Julian signalled him to join them.

"We've fixed up a Contessa," he told him. "Cecil here is going to step in and fill the role."

"Terrific." The newcomer smiled and nodded amiably. A first-rate theatrical agent, Flavius Bell hadn't yet lost the 'common touch', so abhorrent to others in the same profession.

"He'll suit the part a lot better than Charles Tresider." Flavius smiled kindly at Cecil Preston-Hardwick, who tried desperately to appear modest in the light of such flattery.

"Here, have a cigarillo — er —," offered Cecil charmingly.

"Flavius Bell. No thanks, not while I'm on duty."

"By the way, Flavius," Julian raised himself slightly and glanced over at the far table. "Talking of duty, I see that bloke Sycamore is up and around again. Still looks a bit shaky, though."

They cast surreptitious glances in Sycamore's direction.

"Not surprising after a review like that." Flavius spoke sympathetically.

"Pretty bad, wasn't it?"

"I had to sit up with him the whole of Tuesday night. He's picked up wonderfully though. By the time he gets into the third week he'll be practically cured."

"Well, he ought to be really grateful to you," said Julian warmly. The theatrical agent shrugged his shoulders.

"Oh, it's all in the day's work — just part of a bloke's job, really." He glanced at his watch.

"I'm going along now to have a look at Tresider's ankle. See you later on." He nodded his farewell to the two men.

As Flavius walked away Julian observed to Cecil:

"Good bloke old Flavius. Knows his job, too, which is more than can be said for some agents."

"He certainly seems a bit different from the usual run of them." Cecil's eyes followed the retreating figure. "I wonder how he lost that top joint of his little finger."

"Bitten off by a tempestuous actress, I expect," returned Julian, adding, "which reminds me, I was speaking to Sycamore on my way here, and I told him I was looking for you." Julian shot an arch look at Cecil. "He asked me to say that if you were free he'd be glad of a chat sometime."

Cecil's eyes brightened.

"I'll toddle along and have a talk with him now." Standing up Cecil waved his cigarillo airily and spoke confidentially.

"We had a fascinating conversation the other day, at Cyril Braithwaite's party. It seems he's been away in Uganda touring with the Outward Bound Players. He says he's probably the only living white man to see the Wagari tribe." At the mention of Uganda Julian Apscott-Brown looked unaccountably bored.

"You ought to show him some of your photographs, they're more interesting than anything the Wagari tribe has to offer."

Cecil sniggered knowingly.

"My boss would cut my throat. The gazer pays, I'm afraid, — porn business is not corn business, so he tells me."

"Well, when you're through meet me at lunch and I'll shout you a gin and tonic. It's the least I can do."

Cigarillo in mouth, Cecil wriggled his way across the flowered carpet towards a cluster of tables at the end of the bar.

Fun!

Most of the drinkers were either staring moodily into space, or deep in conversation with their companions. Some had their heads buried in the early morning newspapers with their untouched drinks still sitting by their elbows. The most striking looking figure amongst them was that of a man, sitting alone with a gaily coloured hand woven shawl draped carelessly over his shoulders. As Cecil approached he looked up mournfully.

"Good morning, Cecil. I was hoping you would turn up."

"Julian Apscott-Brown told me you wanted to see me."

"Did he?"

"Sorry to hear about the review. Feeling a bit better now?"

"Tons better, thank you. In fact, I'll be my old self again in a couple of days." Cecil clicked his tongue.

"You're far too sensitive, old boy."

Sycamore managed a sad little smile.

"They seem to breed a particularly vicious critic nowadays. If Flavius Bell hadn't sat up with me all night, I'd probably be down at the bottom of the sea feeding the fish."

"As I was saying to Apscott-Brown, not so very long ago, you're the only man to see the Wagari tribe and come back alive. That Arts Council tour of Uganda must have been really interesting."

"Yes, no doubt it was," replied Sycamore, unmoved by Cecil's enthusiasm. He arose from his chair, and for a split second looked regretfully at the brandy left in his glass. "I should really like to hear some more about your photography. Now that must be something really interesting." He paused and looked Cecil straight in the eye. "If you care to come along to my place I can offer you a glass of really decent brandy."

"I'd love a glass of something strong," accepted Cecil. "I've just been roped in to play the part of a lesbian Contessa and I need something to keep my courage up."

It was an invitation which Cecil Preston-Hardwick was only too pleased to accept. Ever since his first encounter with this solitary stranger, he had been hoping for an opportunity of cultivating what promised to be an exceptionally interesting acquaintance.

(Continued next issue)

STUDENT LOANS SCHEME NOT TO BE INTRODUCED

The Australian Minister for Education and Youth Affairs, Senator Susan Ryan, announced today the Government would not proceed with the introduction of the student loans scheme proposed by the previous government.

Senator Ryan said that throughout 1982 the Labor Party had made it clear that when elected it would not continue with the scheme.

The Government's main concern in the area of student assistance is to improve the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS).

In particular, a start would be made on reviewing and upgrading the provisions of TEAS within the context of the 1983-84 Budget.

So far the Department of Education and Youth Affairs has made a number of administrative arrangements for introducing the scheme, but no agreement had been finalised with the banks providing funds and no students had been given undertakings that loans would be provided, she said.

Senator Ryan said she had asked her Department for a report on the present arrangements for emergency loans through tertiary institutions, as she was anxious to ensure that institutions were able to assist students with any emergency needs for financial support.

The All Important Last Page

SPECIAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS SYMPOSIUM

THE CONSEQUENCES OF NUCLEAR WAR FOR AUSTRALIA AND ITS REGION 30th-31st MAY 1983

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Monday 30th May

8.30

Registration, Foyer, Coombs Lecture Theatre

9.30-10.00

Opening Address: Emeritus Prof. Peter Karmel, Vice-Chancellor ANU
The Nuclear Arms Race:

10-11

Professor Frank Barnaby, Professor of Peace Studies, Free University of Amsterdam

11.30-12.30

Dr Desmond Ball, Senior Fellow, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Res. School of Pacific Studies, ANU (in association with Mr R.H. Mathams, Former Director, Scientific & Technical Intelligence, Joint Intelligence Organisation)
The Consequences of Nuclear War:

2-2.45

Medical: Dr Michael Denborough, Professorial Fellow, Dept of Medicine & Clinical Science, JCSMR, ANU

Dr John Ward, Sec, Medical Assn for Prevention of War, Aust. Branch.

2.45-3.30

Atmospheric: Dr Barrie Pittock, Principal Res. Scientist, Division of Atmospheric Physics CSIRO

Dr Ian Galbally, Principal Res. Scientist, Div. of Atmospheric Physics, CSIRO

4-5

Social and Economic: Dr H.C. Coombs, Visiting Fellow, Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, ANU.

Dr John Langmore, Economic Adviser on the Staff of the Parliamentary Labor Party.

7.30-for 8.00

Symposium Dinner, The Hall, University House.

Tuesday 31st May

9-10

Panel Discussion on the Consequences of Nuclear War:

Dr H.C. Coombs, Visiting Fellow, Centre for Res. & Environmental Studies, ANU

Dr Michael Denborough, Professorial Fellow, Dept. of Medicine and Clinical Science, JCSMR

Mr Ian Galbally, Principal Research Scientist, D Div. of Atmospheric Physics, CSIRO

Mr John Langmore, Economic Adviser on the Staff of the Parliamentary Labor Party

Dr Barrie Pittock, Principal Res. Scientist, Div. of Atmospheric Physics, CSIRO

Dr John Ward, Secretary, Medical Assn for Prevention of War, Aust. Branch.

The Prevention of Nuclear War:

10.30-11

The Role of the Australian Citizen:
Patrick White

11-11.45

The Anti-Nuclear Movement in Europe:
Ms Petra Kelly, West German Green Party - to be confirmed

11.45-12.30

The Role of the Scientist:
Professor Bernard Feld, Prof. of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

2.00-4.00

Panel Discussion on the Prevention of Nuclear War:

Professor Frank Barnaby, Professor of Peace Studies, Free University of Amsterdam

Professor Bernard Feld, Professor of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Ms Petra Kelly, West German Green Party - to be confirmed

Dr T.B. Millar, Head of Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU.

* 11-11.30 Morning Tea both days

* 12.30-2 Lunch, both days

* 3.30-4.00 Monday.



2XX
Saturday 19th March
LOCAL BAND NIGHT
ANU Union - Upstairs
The Red Phones and Friends

Saturday 26th March
From Sydney - The Particles and The Lighthouse Keepers
Upstairs - ANU Union

Sunday 10th April -
The 1983 2XX XXTRAVAGANZA at the ANU Union.
With Australia's best bands featuring MENTAL AS ANYTHING

A gala event upstairs and downstairs, not to be missed.
Tickets on sale through Canberra Bass on 474195
MBF House, 175 London cCircuit or at the door on the night

LIBRARY FINES: NEW POLICY

(All the questions you're about to ask!) library fines (2)

Q. Why have a fines policy?

A. All Australian University libraries have either a fines or a demerit points system to assist in the circulation of wanted material. In some cases e.g. for Short Loan or Reserve, books are required back in the Library for immediate use by large classes. Past practice has shown that reliance on consideration for others does not always work and that there needs to be areal incentive to make users return books quickly.

Q. Who will be fined?

A. The ANU Library has always had a fines policy which applied only to undergraduates, some general staff and to external users. In 1982, the Library Committee decided that this policy should be extended to include all general staff, postgraduate students and academic staff. In other words, from 1 March 1983, all borrowers of library materials would be liable for fines.

Q. When will I be fined?

A. for the General Collections the basic principles of the policy are—
1. Fines apply only to materials which are requested by or for other users
2. Fines begin to accrue if materials are not returned within five working days of the issuing of a recall notice by the Library.

Q. How will I know when another user has requested the book I am using?

A. When a reservation is received for a book which is *already overdue*, or which is needed for Short Loan or Reserve, a recall notice will be issued on the same day. This notice will allow you five working days for the return of the book. Where a reservation is placed on a book which is *not overdue*, you will be allowed to keep the book for half of the original loan period i.e. two weeks out of four, or one week out of two. At the end of this period, a recall notice will be issued which will still allow five working days for the return of the item before fines take effect.

Q. If I feel I am being unjustly fined, what should I do about it?

A. Staff at the Loans desks cannot waive fines. Nor can they be expected to enter into lengthy discussions about the policy or its application. Nevertheless mistakes can and do occur. Please ask to speak to the relevant Reader Services Librarian or the Librarian in charge of the building.

Q. What happens if I cannot find, or think I have lost a library book?

A. It may save you a fine if you report it to the Loans desk immediately, rather than waiting for a recall notice. If the book hasn't been found after a month you should expect to pay replacement costs and a processing fee. (The processing fee will not be charged if you can provide the Library with a replacement copy and thus save the re-ordering process.)

Q. Does the Library have the legal authority to implement a fines policy?

A. Yes. The use of the University Library system is subject to the provision of the Library Statute and Order, which have been approved by the Council. A copy of the Order dated 19 November 1982 is available for consultation at the Reference desk in each Library building.



CLAUDIO ARRAU

World renowned as one of the greatest pianists of the 20th century, Claudio Arrau has become a legend in his own lifetime for that rarest of combinations interpretative profundity allied with transcendent virtuosity. In 1979, when Arrau makes his sixth-ABC tour, no artist will have toured more frequently for the ABC.

Like most of history's great pianists, Claudio Arrau was a child prodigy and gave his first recital at the age of five in Santiago. For the next 10 years he studied in Berlin, five of them with Martin Krause, who was a pupil of Liszt. Arrau made his formal Berlin debut at 11, his Berlin Philharmonic and London debuts at 17, and at 16 and again at 17 he won the famed Liszt Prize, which up to then had not been awarded in 45 years. At the age of 20 he performed in the USA for the first time. Returning to Europe in 1927 he won First Prize in the International Concours for Pianists in Geneva, and from that moment on his international career took off. In 1935 he performed all Bach's keyboard music in 12 recitals the first time such a feat was undertaken. His concert career has spanned 60 years and all continents so that today there is not a music centre or a major orchestra in the world where Arrau is not known and honoured.

Each year he gives about 100 concerts and this year, at 75 years of age, this colossus amongst pianists continues to move audiences wherever he plays. He has won fame, not only as a celebrated interpreter of Beethoven, but is also noted for his Schumann, Brahms, Chopin and Liszt. The Arrau discography (he records for Philips) is now as vast as his repertoire. He recently recorded all the piano works of Schumann and much of Chopin and Liszt including the awesome 12 Transcendental Studies.

Arrau remains a citizen of his native Chile, although he has not returned since the overthrow of democracy there in 1973.



A warm, civilized, touchingly courteous man, Arrau has, since 1941, made his home in Douglaston, New York, and more recently also in Chester, Vermont, where he and his wife Ruth love to retreat to their 400-acre farm (sometimes together with their three children, six grandchildren, four cats, and three dogs) for rest and quiet and his favourite relaxations - reading and weeding.

If life affords him any free time at all, Arrau invariably devotes it to giving some gifted young performer a two or three hour lesson. In the Liszt tradition he does this without charge, as he considers it his sacred duty to pass on to the future what was imparted to him from the past.

He is a firm believer in the basic human freedoms, finding them 'our most precious possessions and the mark of civilization, culture and human dignity'.

Together with Leonard Bernstein, Arrau has recorded Beethoven's Concerto No. 4 for the benefit of Amnesty International.

PRESS:

'Very few pianists ever reach the peak of artistry from which Claudio Arrau functions. One has come to take Arrau's startling virtuosity and bronzen tone for granted over the years, but now the penetrating profundity and serene maturity of his interpretations are positively humbling'

New York Times

'Again and again one would like to elect him the King of Pianists.'

Berliner Zeitung

'King and Emperor combined.'

The Times, London.

Arrives in July

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THE EDUCATION COLLECTIVE

The Education Collective meets on Tuesdays at 1pm in Haydon Allen G20.
We discuss problems of curriculum and assessment and wish to extend an open invitation to anyone interested in Education issues to come along.
N.B. We are the group who are responsible for the Counter Course Handbook.

LESBIANS ON CAMPUS
MEET EVERY SECOND TUESDAY
AT 1pm in the WOMEN'S ROOM
NEXT MEETING: Tuesday, April 5

PART-TIME AND MATURE AGE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 5.15pm 8th April.

An extra meeting will be held from 12.30-2pm for those who can't come at 5.15, to offer ideas and nominate themselves or others as Committee members.

CHINA & TIBET ON THE CHEAP
A slide and lecture evening on individual travel to China and Tibet to be held on Wednesday 13th April at 7.30pm in the Bridge (Student Union Building). Light refreshments provided. Admission \$1 students & unemployed; \$2 others.

WOMEN and
Months programme
Thursday march 31
7.00 Geoffrey Fairburn
Room. HAYDON ALLEN Bldg

THE UNION
SKA TREK
THURSDAY 7th
APRIL
ALL-NIGHTERS